The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3775. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. The following names of the examiners are a guarantee for the character of the instruction imparted: Profs. Anthon, Drisler, Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Drs. Flagg and Turner. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
Fourteen miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
Incorporated by
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

is now open. The trustees have founded this Institution primarily for the education of their own daughters; their plans admit a limited number of pupils from abroad.

The fact that it is not established for pecuniary gain, offers more than ordinary guarantees that its patronage will be turned solely to the benefit of those who may avail themselves of its advantages.

All the arrangements are made with a view to deserve success.

The School can be visited daily by several trains of the Hudson River Railroad.

For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President, No 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 53 Park-place, New-York; or to the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, on the premises.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

Number of boarders limited to 35. Superior advantages offered. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at Mr. J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter Term of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of November next.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen SEPTEMBER 22.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 294 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH'S
Boarding and Day School, for *twenty* young ladies, No. 32 West 18th-st.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, FOR 16 BOYS,
BROOKFIELD, CONN.
Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, will open on the 1st of November, 1863, and continue until the 1st of June following, at a charge of $150 a year, payable semi-annually in advance.

The plan of study depends upon the object of the student, his previous knowledge, and the time at his disposal. It is designed, however, to give a complete professional education in Chemistry to such as may desire it. For further information, apply to Prof. CHAS. A. JOY, at the College, East 49th-st.

CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—ELLSWORTH'S MODEL writing and book-keeping classes for the preparation of teachers and business penmen, will occupy their new and elegant rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, cor. of 12th-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct 21, where they will be hereafter continued daily from 3½ to 9 o'clock P. M.; Saturdays from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Special accommodations for ladies. Cards with terms can be obtained at any hour by calling at the rooms.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 763, and at the institution.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or business. JAMES D. CLARK, A. M., Late senior partner of Clark & Brownell.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES,) Port Jervis, Orange County, on Erie Railroad, commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Seager's, No. 824 Broadway.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN. —Board and tuition, $80 per term of five months, commencing Nov. 1. A. B. LOCKWOOD. B. F. BROWN.

MOUNT KISCO MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE is a first-class Boys' Boarding School. Address, for circulars, A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. PARKER'S INSTITUTE FOR THE Light Gymnastics, Dr. Dio Lewis' system, opens Oct. 7 at No. 29 East 29th-st., Hall of the Home for the Friendless. For circulars as to terms, &c., apply at the Hall.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?—Circulars of several good schools are deposited, for your free use, with MR. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN., a well-known boarding school for boys. Catalogues at No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL for girls and kindergarten for children, at No. 1,248 Broadway.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

SPECIAL CARE AND INSTRUCTION FOR six private pupils, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

R. F. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD F. JENKS.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Fall term commenced Sept. 1. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
F. & L. MANY,
No. 48 Warren-st., New-York.

Offer to owners, architects and builders the following goods at low prices:

RIM LOCKS, MORTICE LOCKS,
SLIDING DOOR SHEAVES AND WAY,
FASTENINGS FOR SASHES AND SHUTTERS,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS, SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
HAND PLATED KNOBS,
BUTT HINGES,

and everything necessary for the completion of first-class houses.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $8 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.
WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon. WM. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co.,
Agents for the U. S. Five-Twenty Loan,
No. 34 Wall-street, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing to resell.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. Quartermasters' checks and vouchers. } and American gold purchased and for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co.,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant, until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. BOODY, President.

Office Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 36 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers' and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected or cashed by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 53 Pine-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 43 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to W. H. MARSTON, No. 3 Wall-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1863, attached from the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT 6 per cent. on improved City Property, and at 7 per cent. on farms in this State, in sums of from $3,000 to $10,000. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-law, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 21, New-York.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

RAILROAD COUPONS WANTED.—COUPONS of the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company, Illinois Central Railroad Division, to No. 7, purchased by H. C. TANNER, No. 56 Wall-st.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1863.

THE OUTSTANDING MATURED BONDS of the Cleveland and Toledo, and Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at VERMILYE & CO.'S, No. 44 Wall-st. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN 1823.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The President and Directors of this Company take pleasure in apprising the public that in order to meet more fully the demands of its customers the present Stockholders have been induced to subscribe the additional sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, making the present

CASH CAPITAL HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,

which has been paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of General Insurance Law of this State, under the sanction and approval of William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent Insurance Department.

The Company is now fully prepared with increased facilities, to issue policies against loss and damage by fire, and inland transportation, when the insured participate to the extent of three-fourths of the profits of the business without liability.

Policies, without participation, are issued at reduced rates of premium. Losses liberally adjusted and paid at the Office of the Company, or its various agencies, with that promptitude and equity which has characterized its business transactions during the past FORTY YEARS.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
R. F. MASON, Superintendent Agencies.

CHECKS STOLEN.

Checks, according to list annexed, drawn by SMITH, BROS. & CO., Boston, on the Granite Bank, Boston, dated Oct. 12, 1863, having been stolen in a letter from the New-York Post-office, all parties are cautioned against negotiating said checks, payment of the same having been stopped:

No. 6,114—To order of Herman, Boker & Co.	$153	97
No. 6,115—To order of Barron & Bradley	162	44
No. 6,116—To order of Bassett & Hace	68	86
No. 6,117—To order of C. W. Dunlap	20	00
No. 6,118—To order of Sargent & Co	119	76
No. 6,119—To order of Stanley Rule and Level Co.	47	26
No. 6,120—To order of Thomas H. Chalmers	192	17
No. 6,121—To order of W. F. Hyatt	47	64
No. 6,122—To order of A. W. Payne	226	29
No. 6,123—To order of Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company	609	38
No. 6,124—To order of E. & C. Wood	37	36
No. 6,126—To order of D. S. Plume	26	90
No. 6,127—To order of Hilger & Sons	56	56
No. 6,128—To order of Smith Brothers & Co	36	05
Also, by same inclosure, Draft on Robert Balloni, New-York, fifteen days' sight, for	369	58

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, held pursuant to legal notice at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, Saturday, Oct. 24, A. D. 1863, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That, for the sole purpose of settling and compromising the claims against this Company and not admitting any legal liability thereon, this Board is ready to accept the terms proposed in the communications before it, viz.: to issue and exchange one new share of its stock for two of the spurious shares held by any owner thereof in good faith, and without notice of fault, to be received in full settlement thereof, and of all claims of every kind connected therewith, and for the moneys paid or advanced thereon, and for any supposed negligence or breach of duty; and to increase the capital stock of the Company not exceeding one million of dollars for that purpose; provided, these terms shall be agreed to, in writing, by the holders and owners of such claims, on or before the 16th day of November next.

Attest, E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary, N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.

Office Trustees Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 24, 1863.

HOLDERS OF PEORIA AND OQUAKA Railroad Bonds, Eastern Extension, issued to J. Newton Perkins and William H. Osborne, Nos. 501 to 750 inclusive, are requested to send to this office the Coupons Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, for which receipts will be given, agreeable to terms of consolidation.

CHARLES L. FROST,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
EDWARD WESTON,

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 18 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 2. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock and remain open one hour. WALTER E. T. JONES, Sec'y.

Bank Department, Albany, Oct. 21, 1863.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY BANK (Banking Association, Peekskill,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and S. D. R. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c. G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 26, 1863.

Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company,
No. 83 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. P. V. [illegible], Secretary.

PRIZE MONEY FOR 136 VESSELS IS being paid at the Banking and Collection office of WALDEN & WILLARD, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 54 Water-st., Charlestown, Mass.

CANNEL COAL, FROM AMERICAN MINES, [illegible]. Delivered—screened expressly for grates—comparing well with imported in heat and brilliancy, at little over half price. GEORGE [illegible], No. 43 Pine-st. Wharf, Yards—Foot of West 23d-st. Nos. 12 to 37 Wooster-st., [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

FULTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Office and Store No. [illegible], New-York. We are offering Lead and Zinc of our own manufacture, which we warrant equal in body, purity, color and durability to any in market, and on as favorable terms. We also import English White Lead and French Zinc, which we sell at the lowest market price. WILLIAMS & GILLETT, Sole Agents.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The American Reception of the Russian Officers—Russia and the United States—French Iron-Plated Ships Unseaworthy—Death of M. Billault—French Criticism on American Battles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863.

You must have felt at New-York the grand stroke you were making when you drew the Russian Admiral through Broadway with six horses. It is all very well for Europe—which means France and England—to interfere in American affairs, but America must not interfere in European affairs. Russia is the property of France and England, either to quarrel with or to make friends with, and an outsider like the United States has no right to drag one of its high dignitaries through the streets with six horses! Here was a nice quarrel going on in the European family, all the trains were laid to bring to maturity this, that, or the other project, nice points in diplomacy were being rounded off and adjusted, when the intolerable Yankee comes in to mar the machinery and to start a new current of ideas in people's heads. Why can't the troublesome race be effaced from the earth's surface? Moreover, he brings with him certain guns and ships which Europe has not, and which render him more intolerable still. This first open declaration of friendship between the two great nations which are hereafter to rule the world's destinies has come at last, and at a time when the two nations which used to rule these same destinies could least afford to bear the sight, for had not the United States scornfully refused their mediation, and Russia twice dared them to combat? And they are correspondingly mad about it. Their semi-official papers bluster and declare it to be all a sham; at best, they say, they are powerless, and only seek each other's sympathy because each has an irrepressible rebellion on its hands. They remain none the less astounded, however, at this turn in affairs, and receive with an ill grace the taunts of the liberal Press, who tell them that it is their own work, in sympathizing with the rebellion in America, which has at last consummated the natural alliance between these two great powers, and threw them definitively into each other's arms. An ironical article of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has indeed afforded them some consolation, and the article has been spread before the French public with delight. The *Courrier*, in declaring that the reception of the Russian Admiral was only one of those meaningless convulsions so necessary to the life of the American people, and that the pen had not yet been cut which was to sign a Russo-American alliance, brought immense relief to many anxious minds, and for this right word in the right place, may ask any favor from a Dukedom down to the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and it will be sure to get it.

The discussion on the late trial of cuirassed steamers off the French coast has at last brought the principal results to light. They may be summed up as follows: All of the vessels which were armed and plated sufficiently to constitute them formidable modern vessels of war, were shown to be unsafe sea-boats for all weathers; while two of the vessels, which were too lightly armed and plated to be classed as first-class war vessels, showed themselves sufficiently good boats for a long voyage in all weathers. Thus the French Government possesses but two cuirassed ships which may be deemed as capable in all weathers of making the voyage as armed men-of-war to America, and these two are so lightly armed and cuirassed as not to be able to resist five minutes one of the little Monitors.

The sudden death of M. BILLAULT this morning at his chateau at Nantes, is the most serious blow which the Emperor could suffer at this time. After his Majesty, M. BILLAULT was the most important man in France. The late reorganization of the governmental system of the country was made because the Emperor had just such a man as M. BILLAULT to form the pivot of the new system; and now that this pivot is gone, there is absolutely no other man to take his place. Upon M. BILLAULT would have devolved the heavy work of defending the Government from the attacks of the powerful opposition which has just been elected to the Chamber, and but for him the laws would not have been changed so as to give so much liberty of speech. What will the Government do in these embarrassing circumstances? Return to the despotic system, by which the opposition, if they cannot be refuted in argument, can at least be silenced by the President's hammer, or trust the oratory of the Chamber to some new man in M. BILLAULT's place? The Chamber is convened for the first week in November, and we shall therefore soon know what resolution the Emperor has come to. The immediate cause of the illustrious orator's death is not yet announced, but since he was complaining a week ago of rheumatism, for which physicians were summoned from Paris, it is probable that a change of the disease took place to the heart.

The *Moniteur*, after giving a four column history of the battle of the Chickamauga, which is somewhat colored in favor of the rebels, closes with the following criticism:

"Why was Gen. BRAGG incapable of following up his advantages? Why did he remain on the ground on which he gained the battle, and allow Gen. ROSECRANS to reorganize his army? The results of this battle prove once more the inferiority of American Generals as tacticians. We see, during the battle, that there was too much heaviness in getting into position, too little use made of cavalry, and too great recklessness in attempting to execute movements while the men were under fire. There was, also, too much hesitation. Aside from these faults, which proceed from defects of instruction in the Generals, the Americans have once more given proof of the most brilliant valor, and of a real progress in other particulars. But of the sure and rapid movements of *la grande guerre* they are still ignorant, and that is the reason why the American victories remain so sterile of results."

The military critic of the *Moniteur* forgets that the American armies are fighting in immense virgin forests, where each other's movements cannot be seen and appreciated as they are on the naked battle-fields of Europe; and, also, that the American soldier is an educated and a thinking machine, which does not run away because it is obliged at times to give away to superior numbers or superior tactics. These two reasons will account for the fact which has so much struck foreigners, that there are none of those great and crushing defeats which so often compromise a cause in Europe.

It has been finally decided that France will not act against Russia, no matter what may be the conduct of this Power toward Poland, unless aided by the other Powers. In other words, the isolated action of France has been definitively abandoned.

MALAKOFF.

The Africa on the Rocks at Cape Race.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, which lately ran on the rocks near Cape Race, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d of October, 1863, with one hundred and twenty-six passengers, and a full cargo. To secure safe navigation hereafter, it is believed that the facts regarding this occurrence should be stated, without volunteering any comment.

After nine days of pretty rough weather, and seas mostly under head winds, the ship had, on Monday, the 12th of October (the tenth day out,) fair wind all day, and sailed along at the rate of 11 or 12 knots per hour. When night came on the wind again became contrary, but not at all violent. The water was almost perfectly smooth but a dense fog came up, so that not half the ship's length could be seen. Many of the passengers at this time—among them four American shipmasters and one British—felt and manifested uneasiness about the proximity of Cape Race, in which they knew they then were, and especially as on the tenth day out (12th October,) on account of a very cloudy sky, no observation of the sun could be taken; yet these passengers did not presume to communicate on the subject with the Captain (STONE,) as up to that time they had full confidence in him. It is at this point proper to state that though going at full speed, no fog-whistle was once sounded; that though we were near land, no deep or other soundings whatever were taken.

At about 9 o'clock of the evening of the 12th, while everything appeared to be going on smoothly, simultaneously with an order to "starboard," (thrice repeated,) and to stop the engines, the ship struck the rocks and stuck fast, thumping on the rocks several times in quick succession. The scene which ensued may best be described by one word—*confusion*. The helm and compass were instantly abandoned; firemen came up from below; everybody turned their attention to life-preservers, and the efforts of officers and sailors seemed solely directed to lowering life-boats, and getting them ready. The ship itself was to all intents and purposes practically given up and abandoned.

After about half an hour or so of the utmost confusion and bewilderment, during which time, somehow or other, officers and crew did *not* get life-boats fully ready, and while the Chief Engineer, on his own responsibility, tried a few revolutions of the wheels, the ship all of a sudden—by interposition of Providence, as we must and will assume—was lifted from the rocks, and was afloat once more.

One of the passengers (all of whom, by the bye, behaved most coolly,) at that moment called on a Quartermaster to go to the helm, and only a few minutes afterwards the Captain resumed command, and directed which way to steer.

It was soon discovered that the vessel was damaged and making water. Passengers readily went to the pumps, and shortly afterward it was ascertained, and so announced by the Captain, that the steam-pumps alone were more than sufficient to keep the ship reasonably clear; and the belief and hope began to prevail that we would make the next port (St. Johns, New-Foundland, which the Captain steered for,) safely.

About 3 o'clock A. M., however, the wind and sea rose, and the ship made water very fast; passengers again worked at the pumps, and matters assumed once more a gloomy and dangerous aspect, especially as the rudder was found to be damaged. By and by daylight broke gradually, but under a dense fog, with high wind and sea. As the Captain was not then able to ascertain the precise bearing of the port of St. Johns or of the land, and the ship was making water very rapidly, the three hours from 6 to 9 o'clock were then mainly employed in getting life-boats ready in earnest, in supplying them with water and provisions, and in shifting chains, guns, etc., so as to lighten the ship forward. At this time, Providence again was merciful, in causing the fog to lift somewhat, and in giving us an opportunity to discern within three or four miles of us a small craft, which turned out to be a fishing schooner or smack, which was overhauled after an hour or so, and a pilot as well as the company of the schooner obtained. From that time only was the danger of loss of life to passengers and crew over. About the same time the sky became clear, the wind subsided, and the water became smooth.

Notwithstanding all this, so rapidly did the ship make water, that about 12 o'clock the passengers were once more requested to work at the hand-pumps, and though port was made by 2 o'clock, it seemed to be none too early to save the ship and cargo, as the efforts of the Captain were at once directed to beaching the vessel.

It should be stated in justice to Captain, officers and crew, that after they had the misfortune to strike the rocks, they all and especially the First Officer and Chief Engineer, appeared to work with all possible zeal, energy and coolness; and while it cannot but be regretted that for the sake of saving a few hours, the lives of so many people should be jeoparded, it is hoped that the publication of the foregoing facts will contribute to the attainment of more caution and circumspection henceforth.

It is but an act of justice to add, that on the passage from St. Johns to Halifax and Boston in the steamer *Alpha*, under the circumstances a most satisfactory journey was had, especially through the unremitting attention and courtesy of Capt. HUNTER, who seemed to find time and opportunity to navigate his ship in such a manner as to inspire all the passengers, from first to last, with the fullest confidence in him and his subordinates.

A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *Court Journal* says: "It has transpired that Lord Palmerston came to London and had an interview of two hours' duration with Prince Napoleon, who, before he left England, also saw Earl Russell at Woburn; so there is no doubt that, after all, the Prince's mission was political.

—Mr. Disraeli, according to the *Court Journal*, is in a state of health that gives his friends much anxiety. Without being dangerously ill, he has lately shown symptoms of failing vigor, that, in a man who has scarcely ever known a day's illness, are indications not be disregarded.

—The *Ost Deutsche Post* states that a part of the effects of Otho, the late King of Greece, and of Queen Amelie, have arrived at Venice from Athens. The most precious objects, and especially the Queen's jewelry, the private library of the King, &c., are still at the palace at Athens.

—Guidi, the music publisher of Florence, has just published a reprint of the first Italian opera, the "Euridice" of Jacopo Peri. This work was performed for the first time at Florence in 1600, on the occasion of rejoicings in honor of the marriage of Mary of Medici, its production being one of the greatest eras in the history of music. The reprint is a complete *fac simile* of the original edition, and the preface gives the names of the singers and musicians who performed in the opera in the year 1600.

—Mdlle. Adelina Patti has performed at Hamburgh, in three parts, of a very different character, Rosina in the "Barbiere," Marguerite in "Faust," and Dinorah in "Le Pardon de Ploermel." In Rossini's opera Mdlle. Patti was supported by the Italian company of Merelli; but in "Faust" and "Pardon" her fellow-singers were Germans. Mdlle. Patti's success in Marguerite was unprecedented, and was, if possible, surpassed in Dinorah.

—Mrs. Gurney, who has been divorced from her husband, the member for King's Lynn, England, has married Taylor, the partner of her flight, and is living with him at Harptree, near Bristol, so that the reports that she had pensioned him off and was living in strict retirement are without foundation.

—A letter from St. Petersburgh states that at the great Exhibition of Fine Arts, just opened, one picture, being a "Last Supper," by Gay, a pupil of the Royal Academy, is considered a masterpiece. The young artist has been named professor without being first made an academician, an honor very rarely conferred.

—An English version (by Mr. Chorley) of M. Gounod's "Faust" is being prepared, and will be produced by Mr. Mapleson, in January, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and "Oberon" will be brought out under the same management.

—The opera season at Baden has been brought to a close by a performance of "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Signor Delle Sedie in his great part of Renato. During the season the visitors to Baden have numbered 30,000.

—M. Louis Jullien—son of the Jullien—has announced a series of promenade concerts to take place at Her Majesty's Theatre, on a grand and complete scale, commencing on the 7th of November.

—There is a report that Meyerbeer has been persuaded by Mr. Gye to produce "L'Africaine" in London. The prima donna is the difficulty with Meyerbeer, but perhaps Patti may do.

—It is said that the Prince of Orange is engaged to the Princess Frederica of Hanover. The Princess was born in 1848, and is consequently eight years younger than the Prince.

—Sophocles's "Œdipus in Colonos," (with Mendelssohn's music,) was performed on the 6th ult., at Dresden, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

—Her Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, gave birth to a prince on the 28th ult. The little stranger was born at one o'clock and baptized at three.

—The King of the Belgians is expected in England in November, on a visit to her Majesty, and will probably stay two months.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Confederate Commissioner Mason.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Barren Victory and Lost Prize of Chattanooga.

A SLAVE INSURRECTION IN GEORGIA.

Interesting Financial and Commercial Review.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. MASON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 20.

This esteemed gentleman is probably on his way to his Virginia home. In a situation of very peculiar delicacy and difficulty at the English Capital, where he had long felt himself in a false position, he has borne himself with the unvarying dignity of a gentleman, and the ability of an accomplished statesman. That he has been subjected to the cutting insolence of Earl RUSSELL, (his inferior in every respect,) and that he is now lain in wait for by Yankee ships-of-war, with a malignant animosity, in order that our enemies may wreak a dastardly vengeance on one whom they term the "arch-traitor,"—all this will but heighten the regard and esteem with which his countrymen regard him.

His claims upon the Confederate Government and people are now very high. To his experience of affairs, acquired in a long and spotless public life, is now added a thorough acquaintance with the springs and movement of European politics. There is no man at present in the Confederacy to whom the honor and interest of the country could be so fitly and safely confided in the negotiations which must soon take place on the acknowledgment of our independent sovereignty, and when treaties must be concluded with the other nations of the earth. There is no office in the gift of the President or of the people too high for his merits; and though he is a Virginian, that circumstance can scarcely operate against his claims in the mind of citizens of other States, seeing that his services, (we may almost say his marvellous) and his exalted character are so generally acknowledged throughout the land.

THE LOSS OF CHATTANOOGA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 19.

Two armies, strongly intrenched, and intrenching themselves more and more strongly every day, stand facing each other. Meanwhile, *the enemy holds the gate of East Tennessee, and Burnside's forces are sweeping off the agricultural wealth of that rich country. For, so far, in all these operations, though we have won a great victory, we have lost ground*, and all we can boast of is that we have not lost, along with all East Tennessee, the half of Georgia. The present situation, however, can by no means stand long. The wet Winter weather is approaching, when ROSECRANS can by no means transport subsistence from Nashville, if our cavalry is good for anything at all. Besides, there is the chance of our Generals deciding on the measure of crossing the Tennessee, leaving ROSECRANS in Chattanooga, and at once taking possession of all the roads in Tennessee and the stores at Nashville, thus making the subsistence of ROSECRANS in his present position an impossibility. In that case, perhaps he, on his side, might take the hazardous course of marching straight into Georgia, where, doubtless, he might do much harm, but from whence he would never return.

The President has completed his visit and inspection before Chattanooga. What changes, if any, in the command of our forces he has made there, is still unknown to us; but every one hopes he has composed the differences and jealousies between Generals which have lately so much alarmed the public mind. Almost every day we hear of some new issue arising in that Western country about rank or precedency, or about who is to blame for something that has gone wrong. Not long since one general officer called out another and shot him through the heart, upon a mere question of etiquette. In this provisional army, extemporized to meet and baffle a perilous invasion and avert the destruction of us all, there seems to be as much professional jealousy and punctilio as in the old standing armies made up of professional soldiers who follow war as a trade. We say no officer has a right to stand upon etiquette and precedence in face of the enemy. We say, further, that nobody cares about these petty bickerings, and that at a time like this they are regarded as a most disastrous, melancholy, and fatal impertinence. Every officer ought to accept, without demur, the position assigned to him by the proper authority, and regard it as his highest honor and dignity to do his duty in that post to the best of his ability. Honor and dignity! It is the private soldiers who have most of the honor and dignity of this war. We never felt before how true it is that "the post of honor is a private station." Gen. PRYOR promoted himself when he resigned an empty brigadiership, and made out his own appointment as a private trooper. He had no command, though doubtless he felt himself more deserving of one than some who have it; but he had his horse and his sword, and his country was calling aloud to all her gallant sons for the aid of their arms. If he was not thought worthy to lead a brigade, then he could at least ride with STUART, and take his share of picket duty and scouting, and rough rations, and a saddle for a pillow. If he had been in the West, he would probably have had thought him of incontinently cutting some gentleman's throat; but as it was, he thought it more useful to kill Yankees than Confederates.

We mention Mr. PRYOR's case as an example of the spirit which ought to animate all our forces. Officers on garrison duty in peace times may amuse themselves with quarrels and jealousies, may even shoot one another, and nobody hurt—it is only promotion opened to others. But now the thing is contemptible and intolerable.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It is stated now that Gen. D. H. HILL, and not Gen. POLK, was the officer whose failure to make the attack at the proper time, prevented Gen. BRAGG from accomplishing all that was anticipated at the battle of Chickamauga. A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from "near Chattanooga, Oct. 2," under the signature of "Tout le Monde," says:

"The truth regarding the tardiness with which the great advantages were followed up in our last signal victory over ROSECRANS begins slowly to unfold itself, and Gen. BRAGG is exonerated from shouldering the blame. Gen. POLK has been arrested, of course by Gen. BRAGG. What for? On Monday morning Gen. POLK had orders to move rapidly forward at daylight and attack the enemy, either before he got within the fortifications at Chattanooga, or within them, as he might find him. Gen. BRAGG supposed, with every reason justly, that his disordered ranks could not be organized before light, and a sudden attack in such a demoralized condition as he was forced from the field on Sunday night, would increase the rout and result in his entire destruction. Gen. POLK's command did not move until near 12 M., so the rumor has it—at least, it is no doubt true, he did not get under way until very late in the day. The result is, ROSECRANS improved the time allowed him, got his shattered regiments together again, formed them behind the earth-works, and placed his guns in position in the strong batteries which surround the rear of the town. What excuse was offered for sacrificing the fruits of the most favorable victory we have had in the war? Gen. POLK, so rumor again has it, attaches the blame to Gen. D. H. HILL. Gen. HILL's command, it seems, was ordered by Gen. POLK to execute the command of Gen. BRAGG, and move forward at daylight to make the attack. When asked why he did not move, his excuse was that his men had no rations, and he would not fight them without something to eat. If this prove true, he deserves to be cashiered either for having no rations for his men or for not moving forward without them in such an important emergency. It is very certain (or it should be) that they had something to eat the day before, and it is yet to be seen when Southern soldiers are not ready to move under more trying circumstances than privation of rations for twenty-four hours. The neglect of such weighty duties where so much of our interest was involved, hardly admits an excuse, and the shortest way to guard against such dreadful contingencies in future, is to do away, as early as possible, with leaders who have such 'bad luck.' It is to be hoped a better face may be put on the matter than at present shows itself in the countenance of Madame Rumor as she travels about camp."

In corroboration of the above, "P. W. A." another correspondent of the *Republican*, writing under date of the 6th inst., says:

"I was in error in saying that, in the late battle, POLK commanded on the right, HILL in the centre, and LONGSTREET the left. There were but two grand divisions of the army; the right wing, commanded by POLK and the left wing, commanded by LONGSTREET. HILL was under POLK, as BUCKNER was under

LONGSTREET, and it is said that HILL is the officer who is really responsible for the failure to attack at sunrise on Sunday morning, and not POLK, who, it is affirmed, issued orders for his command to move at that hour. Gen. BRAGG, however, could not, it is said, look beyond Gen. POLK to his subalterns, especially since he neither complained of their delinquency nor put them under arrest.

A SLAVE INSURRECTION.

From the Macon (Ga.) Confederate, Oct. 14.

The reported insurrection of blacks in Hancock County seems to have been a more serious affair than first supposed. From reliable information communicated us, quite a large number of negroes are implicated in the intended revolt. Their organization was complete, and officers chosen from that of Major-General down to Corporal. The chief of the conspiracy is an artful and intelligent fellow, who was well qualified to be a leader of such a dangerous enterprise. He was the Major-General of the forces, and proceeded to Atlanta on business connected with the plot. The plan was laid to join ROSECRANS when he arrived and captured Atlanta, after first killing off the old white men and women and children, and appropriating the young women as wives. To this they were put up by designing rascals from Lincolndom, who are now infesting the whole country. A number of the ringleaders of the plot have been arrested and lodged in the Hancock jail, and with them the Major-General, who was brought in from Atlanta. On arriving at the jail and seeing his comrades [illegible] he said to them sternly, "You have [illegible]." Judge [illegible] has ordered an extra session of the Superior Court for the third Monday of this month to investigate the case, and properly punish these misguided and desperate wretches, if found guilty, as they [illegible]. Let other communities take warning.

BEWARE OF THEM.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Raleigh [illegible] makes the following just admonition: The bureaux and offices are filled with fresh importations from the North, and yet not an adventurer from New-York even can come South without being stuck in some place of trust and emolument. Even in the face of the repeated treacheries of deserters [illegible]

[illegible]

to be as liberal as they are [illegible]

THE FARMERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 24.

The following letter [illegible] corresponds with that published by us yesterday from [illegible] County. We do not comprehend how it is that the Commissary-General feels himself authorized to employ [illegible] system of impressment. By law he is entitled to one-tenth. The common opinion is, that if this were carefully secured and economically used, it would support the army. The army does not compose a tenth of the population of the country, and reasonably ought not to be expected to consume more than a tenth of its products. But the plan of the Commissary-General is to take all, except the modicum [illegible] for the subsistence of the farmers, and for seeding. What, then, is to become of the non-producers? It was never the intention of Congress to place it in the power of the Commissary-General to starve the people; [illegible] that body will soon be in session. It is clear that some check must be put to this wholesale system of impressment.

To the Editor of the Whig:

I see that you and other papers state that there is no wheat in the city mills and none arriving; and you blame the farmers. You write in ignorance of the facts. The farmers are not blamable. The Government agents *impressed, all the wheat and flour and beef in this region, which was destined for Richmond.* I suppose the same is the case all over the State. This will explain to you why no wheat arrives—the farmers having none to send—it has been seized by Government agents. [illegible]

THE PRICE BILL.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 22.

There is of course [illegible] but we have not seen any argument against the bill for fixing prices, now pending in the Legislature, which does not do injustice to the facts. It is habitual with the opponents of the bill to speak of it as an attempt to establish a fixed and insufficient price for things variable in the cost of production. But this is not the fact. The price is ascertained by the valuation of disinterested and capable men, just as the Government proceeds in all other cases of determining [illegible] compensation. [illegible]

The schedule of the Appraisement Commissioners, which the bill proposes to adopt, is not fixed. It is revised and modified every month, [illegible] two months, and thus from time to time adapted to any variation in the cost of production and in the value of money which may be found to have taken place. [illegible]

[illegible] may Heaven help us, for there is no help in man. We would infinitely sooner submit to the Yankee [illegible] for an equal time. When we weigh the horrors of war and the oppressions of the avaricious against Yankee [illegible]

[illegible]

defence in this entire region."

THE POLITICAL HORIZON, AS VIEWED BY THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 20.

The political condition of the country may be regarded [illegible]. The sword is the principal agent on which we are to look for peace, but not the only one. Numerous causes concur to affect the destiny of States [illegible] may be not only productive in themselves of great results, but may impart motion to the complex machinery of universal interests, which more or less affect every particular arrangement of the world's economy. The prosperity of our arms may [illegible] of LINCOLN, or it may rouse the rest of the world to a sudden sense of duty. A new light may flash upon them [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Corn Meal [illegible] We quote at $10 50 to $11 per bushel. [illegible] Potatoes $5 to [illegible]

[illegible] Brown Sugar may be quoted at $3 50 to $3 75—market dull. [illegible] $8 to $10, according to quality. Rice 25c. to [illegible]. Manufactured tobacco continues dull, although the shipments South are heavy. Smoking heavy, under large stocks.

OUR CAVALRY HORSES.

The Cavalry Camp, Giesboro Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Taking a deep interest in all that relates to cavalry and veterinary science, I am induced, from the many reports I had heard of the miserable condition of the horses belonging to the Army of the Potomac, to visit Washington, and judge for myself as to their truth. On my arrival I called upon Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, and stated to him the object of my visit; he informed me that the cavalry depot was situated a few miles below, on the opposite side of the river; that he was going there, and would be pleased to have me accompany him; and I must confess that I have not only been gratified but much surprised at what I saw and what has been accomplished. On the 1st of August, 1863, Gen. STONEMAN received orders to select a suitable place for a cavalry depot, and as soon as he had found such, to commence erecting thereon the necessary cavalry buildings.

Having visited the various localities in the neighborhood of Washington, he selected a beautiful place at Giesboro, containing about 700 acres, surrounded by hills, which will afford ample protection from the cold winds of Winter; having completed the contracts for material, labor, &c., on the 15th of August, he commenced erecting the necessary buildings, including a wharf and breakwater. The plain slopes gently from north to south, and a broad avenue has been made, running in the same direction, crossed by another, which divides that portion of ground intended for the buildings into four squares. On the northwest square are immense store-houses for hay, grain, &c., connected by rail with the wharf; a large building for the Quartermasters and their employes, and two other buildings, one of which is for shoeing forges, and the other for a saddlery. There is also in this square an inclosed corral, 712x300 feet, well roofed, in which all horses are placed for inspection previous to purchase; it will contain 2,300 horses, and can be used, if required, for a stable.

On the northwest square is erected the Veterinary Hospital, [illegible]

[illegible]

These gentlemen, instead of making a public boast of their exploits, ought to be ashamed of themselves for having done an act which no true angler would be guilty of. They have brought themselves within the law of the State, which forbids the taking of brook trout after the first of September, and they deserve to feel the penalty of the law.

The memory of these beautiful trout, taken out of season, when their helplessness should have invited protection, instead of destruction, ought to haunt them like an unforgiven sin, all their days.

Every angler knows that trout taken in the month of October are worth nothing for eating, and that it requires no skill whatever to catch them then. At this period they come out of their hiding places and deep water, to seek the shallow spots, adapted to make their spawning beds. They can be found in every trout stream where the water is still, working assiduously, all day long, to construct the gravelly beds on which to deposit their eggs. They lose all that shyness, which in the month of June [illegible] and they become so tame that they will go on with their work, even in the presence of man, [illegible] so fearful when in the vigor of their strength and beauty. Their mute instinct appeals, with confidence, to the humanity of man, to spare and protect them at the time when they are engaged in the labor of multiplying their species. A single trout killed then, destroys hundreds of eggs which in another season would become young troutlings. One needs but to see the fidelity with which the male trout guards his mate—how he darts at and drives off every other fish that approaches the bed to destroy the eggs when deposited—to learn a lesson of forbearance toward these beautiful creatures in the period of their weakness. And yet there are men, calling themselves anglers, who do not hesitate to slaughter these fish, when so gentle that they can be killed with a club, and when not the slightest skill is required. They are *not* anglers, they are outlaws from the domain of art and science. Talk of taking the trout, then, "with a fly, in fair play"—They will not touch a fly, in wantonness or hunger, in this time of their travail. Instead of making a public exhibition of their ill-gotten spoil, these pretenders of the gentle art should hide their heads in very shame for having killed those beautiful trouts, the monarchs of the brooks, when they are valueless as food, and when they should have been allowed the undisputed range of the streams to propagate their kind.

L. M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1863.

Mr. H. Hincken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your earnest desire to remove false impressions and correct misstatements wherever they are detrimental to individual parties, I request the favor of occupying a brief portion of your valuable space.

In connection with a report which has appeared in your paper, of the benefit given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, I have been accused of incapability and inefficiency as the manager of that benefit, by permitting speculators to purchase tickets to the detriment of the public, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] saying only, "Ira, I'm shot," and died [illegible]

[illegible] and this heroic resolution he sealed with his [illegible]

The following proceedings took place at a meeting held by his brother officers, and were forwarded to his father [illegible]

A meeting was held by the officers of the First Regiment Mounted Rifles [illegible] in consequence of the death of First Lieut. William W. Disosway. A Committee was appointed to furnish the proceedings of the meeting, and the following resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove suddenly from our midst Lieut. W. W. DISOSWAY; that while we deeply deplore the loss of our young comrade in arms, we remember that he died like a soldier, in the performance of his duty; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. W. W. DISOSWAY, our regiment has sustained an almost irreparable loss, and our country has been deprived of a valuable and accomplished officer.

Resolved, That the name of deceased will ever be associated in our minds with one of sterling character, manly aspirations, and of the most [illegible]

Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathies to the afflicted ones at home, who will cherish in their grief the consolation that to the last he was a worthy son, a kind brother, and a true soldier.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

On behalf of the regiment,

[illegible], Major First Regiment Mounted Rifles.

[illegible], Captain Co. M, First N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

EDWARD CRONIN, Captain Co. C, First N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

Approved by vote of the officers.

B. F. ONDERDONK, Colonel Commanding Mounted Rifles.

His remains were brought to this City, and buried in Greenwood Cemetery. M.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville Since Chickamauga—Troops Passing Through—Gen. Hooker—Rebel Efforts Abortive to Stop Supplies—Soldiers Voting for Brough—A Negro Regiment—The Medical Director—The Maxwell House Disaster.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. [illegible]

Since I wrote you last, not much that is specially noteworthy has transpired at this point. Great activity has marked every department of military operations, the usual effect of a great battle. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments have shown extraordinary animation. The wear and tear of such a field as Chickamauga is enormous, necessarily, and the filling up of the vast chasms there created, and to do it promptly, requires not only herculean efforts but immense resources. The work has been going forward swiftly and vigorously. The Government is manifestly alive to the importance of ROSECRANS holding his position at all hazards, and means that he shall not fail to do so, either from insufficient [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] much upon the objects that call it forth.

C. V. S.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Important Movement of a Large Portion of Bragg's Force.

The Purpose to Flank Chattanooga, and Drive Burnside from East Tennessee.

A Trip from Stevenson to Chattanooga.

THE NEWS OF GEN. ROSECRANS' REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 24,
Via NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The enemy's actions seem to indicate that BRAGG is moving in large force upon Cleveland, Tenn., with the evident purpose of breaking through our lines in that direction. It is generally believed here that this movement is coöperated in by a portion of LEE's forces from Virginia, moving down by way of Lynchburgh and Bristol, Va., with the intention of driving BURNSIDE from East Tennessee and turning the flank of this army, and thus compelling its retirement from Chattanooga.

THE POSITION AT CHATTANOOGA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Advices from Chattanooga, up to the 21st, represent the situation of affairs as one of perfect quiescence. Our position there is perfectly safe, if strong fortifications can make it so. Chattanooga is encircled by a line of works as formidable as those around Washington. The line is short, but well chosen, and very strong. The same can be said of the enemy. If they cannot take Chattanooga from the front, neither can we advance upon them with any success. They hold the mountains encircling the town, with both their flanks resting upon the Tennessee River. No advance can be made by either party, save by a flank movement.

The greatest embarrassment is the question of supplies. The late rains have made the roads so bad that the teams have to make a circuit of eighty miles, and even then cannot get through. As yet the troops do not suffer, though they have been on half rations. But the animals are greatly in want of forage, and the common animals are dying by scores from hunger. Bodies of troops have in consequence been scattered over a large tract of country to forage.

The spirit of the Army of the Cumberland is superb.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

If your correspondent had to make a journey, and the choice was left to him, the trip from Stevenson, Alabama, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, on horseback, or by any other conveyance, would certainly be the last he would choose. Stevenson (and Bridgeport for some commands) is the end of railroad communication at present. To reach Chattanooga from that point requires, firstly, a good horse, or better, a first-rate mule, neither of which are obtainable at the starting point, or any other point that I know of. The next requisite is *pluck*—pluck enough to stick through a ride of sixty miles over the most infernal roads ever made by the storms of a "wet moon." Having these requisites, carry from two to six days' rations of food for man and beast—there being none obtainable on the route, nor anywhere near it—for there is not a "cove" in all these mountains which the rapacious teamsters have not ransacked. Having all these necessaries, start early and ride slow, for the sake of your beast, and you will probably reach your destination sooner or later, according to the route you pursue. The distance is very various. From Bridgeport to Chattanooga by railroad is but twenty-eight miles, but the railroad don't run. Then there is a route known as the "Haley Trace," which runs along the north bank of the Tennessee thirty-five miles; but there is a slight impediment to a nervous man on this route—the rebel sharpshooters, at a point seven or eight miles below Chattanooga, picking off every stray man or mule that passes a certain exposed point.

Then there is another route, known as a courier line—about 45 miles—but you will break your horse's neck, and perhaps your own, if you try that. Another still, by way of Jasper and Anderson, up the Sequatchee Valley, and then across Walden's Ridge—a mountain whose summit is *eleven miles* wide—and you reach Chattanooga in sixty miles, on a somewhat better road. If a still better road be desirable, go up the valley still further to Dunlap, thence across the ridge to Poes, in the valley of the Tennessee, and then down that valley to Chattanooga—distance 80 miles. And, I have no doubt, if you go around by way of Cincinnati, you will find the roads yet improved. It depends on your taste whether you are pleased with your journey. If you are an artist, you will be overcome with the number and rare beauty of the landscapes and mountain scenes on the route—if a romantic traveler, you will be enchanted—if a geologist, interested—if a philanthropist, with feelings of pity in your bosom—you will shed tears at the terrible condition of the wretched people of this region; but if you only desire to reach Chattanooga as soon as possible, as I did, then you will be disgusted, famished and exhausted, if not killed, as I am happy to say I wasn't.

Our party left Stevenson on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M., and reached Jasper, twenty miles, by middle of the afternoon. Then a good long rest, for an early start next morning, by which we hoped to reach Chattanooga the next night. Jasper, be it known, rejoices in a hotel, or did that night, though the landlord said he was on his last legs, and was about to close. We approved of his intention to close, when we paid in the morning two dollars and a half each for supper and breakfast of bare bread and meat, and the privilege of sleeping on the floor. The scapegrace got twenty dollars out of our party of seven, for an outlay of less than seven-and-sixpence.

Called at 4 A. M., we break-*fasted* at 5, and started at 6. Daylight came with high winds and threatening clouds. At 6½ o'clock it began to rain, and for three long hours it came down in torrents. But we made a plucky start, and pressed on, and by 10 A. M. the rain held up, verifying the old adage that "if it begins before 7 it will stop before 11." We crossed the Sequatchee River, or as the natives here pronounce it, "Squatchy," (a ford,) two miles from Jasper, and moved up the east bank about twelve miles. Then our guide said he knew a short cut over the mountain, which, though rougher, was dryer and five miles shorter. We voted to take it, and immediately struck a trail leading into one of those "coves" which penetrate insinuatingly between the toes of the foot of the great mountain, and wherein there may perhaps yet be found a timid fowl, or an unconscious egg, or an unsuspecting calf, notwithstanding our passage that way. As we began to ascend the mountain we came to a halt for rest and lunch, at an old mill, which somebody at once said would become a memorable landmark, because of our stopping there. He was at once made the historian of the trip. "From this spot," said our guide, "it is two miles to the top, and eleven miles across to the point where we make the descent." I am confident our guide was mistaken. It was *eleven miles up* and *two miles across*, if I am to judge by my feelings. Leading our horses, we began to clamber up the rocky path. Half a mile, and a wet overcoat, weighing, we think, fifty pounds, comes off, and is strapped on to the saddle. A mile more, and the party are in their shirt-sleeves. But we tug away, halting often for breath, and finally reach the top in various stages of perspiration. The top of this mountain is not rocky, like the sides and the foot. It is almost level, and covered with a heavy growth of timber, the Autumn-hued foliage of which shut out from our view the beauties of the valley below. Four miles made, through a winding forest path known only to our guide, and we reach a courier post. We know it is a courier post, because of the numerous starved-looking horses, in various stages of dilapidation, from service in and over these rocky defiles. Half an hour for rest, and at 1 o'clock we start again, with twenty miles before us ere we set eye on Chattanooga. But the next ten miles is quite level, and we make it with speed. Then we come to what SAM. PATCH would certainly have called the "jumping-off place." Look down, and almost directly beneath you, 1,200 feet below, winds a road at the foot of the mountain. That road leaves the rock where you stand, and winds slowly, tediously down the rugged, ragged and rocky mountain side, accomplishing a distance of three miles ere it leads you with gratification and complacent nerves out into the valley below. Hewn out of the rock in some places, and into it at others, with rickety bridges spanning yawning gullies, and trickling, gushing streams splashing over the rocks and cliffs, making pools in one place and cataracts in another, it is one of the most fearfully romantic scenes the mind can conceive. The extreme upper portion of the descent is as abrupt as the Palisades of the Hudson, and their strong similarity was marked by more than one of us. Lower down it is more moderate, and near the foot of the mountain it spreads out into a round and full ridge, densely timbered. From the top of the mountain, where the road starts, a landscape view of surpassing loveliness is spread out before you. Our day was not a good one, for the clouds still o'erhung the mountain tops and hovered in the valley, but the broad Valley of the Tennessee, and the dim, great ranges of mountains over in Georgia and North Carolina, were plainly in view. As we stood a few feet below the top, in the shadow of an overhanging rock, a gleam of sunlight shot across the tree-tops in the valley beneath, giving to the varied colored foliage an increased brilliancy, which was heightened by the dark, frowning shadow cast far out on the scene below by the towering rocks above. That one scene was worth our journey to see. The valley reached and it is seven miles to Chattanooga. But those miles are very long. The roads grow worse, and our horses, not fed since early dawn, labor painfully along. But they bear us out bravely and faithfully. Suddenly, as we pass the point of a ridge, a bold mountain, with threatening aspect, and rising far above everything else, bursts suddenly in view from the southward. Our guide says, "That is Lookout," and we take heart, because we know the Tennessee lies between us. Soon a guide-board tells us, "two miles and a half to Chattanooga." But we stop a moment to look at one of the most painful scenes of this war. On the floor of a large old mill, open to the blasts on all sides, and illy covered at the top, are seated hardly less than a score of women and children huddling closely together to avoid the chilly air. They are "Refugees," a name which has a deeper significance in East Tennessee than in any other country in the world. They are of all ages, from the tottering grand-parent down to the little ones who so quickly bring to mind our own firesides. Their condition is most wretched; with scarce clothing enough to cover their limbs, with only the damp floor to lie upon, and a small bundle of scanty bedding, dependent upon the bounty of the soldiers, and with the memory of a home in blackened ruins to haunt their dreams, they are miserable indeed. They gaze at us as we pass, with a pitiful mercy-seeking expression in their pallid faces. "Did you see them?" goes from lip to lip, and a fervent prayer of "God have mercy upon them" goes up from every heart.

But we halt our horses upon the banks of the Tennessee at last, just as the coming darkness hides from view the hospitable environs of Chattanooga, and makes its glimmering lights across the water seem as we imagine (never having been there) Venice seems. We cross the pontoon bridge, struggle through another sea of mud, enter the town, and fall into the hands, not of a Philistine, but of Col. HODGES, Chief Quartermaster of this Department. The fatigue of the journey is forgotten in the genial light of his business-like courtesy and polite hospitality, and THE TIMES and its correspondent thank him therefor.

L. L. CROUNSE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

The announcement of the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS, yesterday morning, though it occasioned considerable surprise, yet it was not entirely unexpected. The order was received Monday evening, the 20th, and yesterday morning the General left, accompanied by his personal aids, Maj. BOND and Capt. THOMS, and Chaplain TRACY, for Cincinnati, where he is directed to report.

Gen. THOMAS has assumed command. The fitness of the succession is so universally recognized that the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS fails to give rise to the regrets that might otherwise arise. In losing one good soldier, another is gained.

Of course, everybody must speculate upon the cause of the removal. That may only be known to the Washington authorities. But be it as it may, Gen. ROSECRANS leaves this army, loved, respected, and admired by almost every one, for many noble qualities. I am sure he is sorry to go, but he yields most gracefully to the commands of his superiors.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Farewell Order.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 242.—The General commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he leaves them under orders from the President.

Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, in compliance with orders, will assume the command of this army and Department. The chiefs of all the Staff departments will report to him for orders.

In taking leave of you—his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers—he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger. Gen. THOMAS has been identified with this army from its first organization, and has led you often in battles. To his renown, precedents, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that under God, he will lead you to victory. The General commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past.

To the division and brigade commanders, he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty coöperation in all he has undertaken.

To the chiefs of his Staff departments and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Official—C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

The Advance of Sherman to Join Grant—Brisk Fighting.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Oct. 24.

The advance of the Union forces eastward from this point, met with a sharp resistance on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Cherokee Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about eight or nine miles this side of Tuscumbia. The troops of the Fifteenth corps met the rebels with their usual bravery, however, and soon made themselves masters of the position. On the day previous a brisk cavalry fight took place near the same spot between a considerable body of infantry and cavalry, in which six rebels were killed and fifteen wounded left on the field. Our boys went into the rebels with a shout, cutting and slashing right and left, and scattered them in short order, losing only two men and five horses killed. The Third regular cavalry also went forward to participate, but the Ohio boys had completed the job. This was on Tuesday. The cavalry then fell back to the rear of the advance of Gen. OSTERHAUS' division. Next morning (Wednesday) broke dark and lowering with rain and fog. The movement of the First division of Gen. OSTERHAUS, which was to have been at 5 o'clock, was delayed till 8. The Second division, Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, was to close up to the first, waiting until it should move ahead before striking camp. Major-General BLAIR commanded both divisions. When Gen. OSTERHAUS moved forward toward Tuscumbia, he had not proceeded far before the advance, consisting of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth (the Thirtieth in the advance) and Thirty-first Iowa regiments, encountered a large force, estimated at between 4,000 and 6,000, under command of the rebel Gens. S. D. LEE, RODDY and RICHARDSON. A heavy musketry fire was immediately opened, and the fight was furious for an hour, when the rebels fell back with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

Gen. OSTERHAUS hurried up several 20-pounder Parrotts, which made havoc in the retreating columns, and our whole division were soon on the ground.

The loss on our side will not exceed 100 killed and wounded.

The rebels are said to have strong fortifications one mile this side of Tuscumbia, on the railroad, and prisoners report that they expect to make a desperate defense of them. They say they had 4,000 men there on Tuesday, and reinforcements of 3,000 cavalry on Wednesday morning, and some 20,000 more were expected there from BRAGG's army. The following officers are said to be in command: Gens. LORING, S. D. LEE, RODDY, RICHARDSON and FERGUSON. Some of the prisoners taken at Cherokee Station gave us an explanation of their blue uniform—that the rebel Government intends to clothe all their troops with blue overcoats. This statement may have been trumped up for the moment, but the fact that hundreds of their men appeared in the front ranks of battle dressed in blue uniform would seem to give it some plausibility.

A rebel dispatch from JOHNSTON was recently captured, in which the rebel officers have been conjured not to permit our forces to open up the road between Memphis and Decatur.

The Tennessee River is reported to have risen in the vicinity of Eastport nine feet, and is still rising fast. There have been heavy rains in that section, and if it should be necessary, we presume that the gunboats can now ascend that stream to any point where their services may be effective. An impression exists, induced by present circumstances, to the effect that probably before this our forces have encountered the enemy in their fortification.

GEN. ROSECRANS AT CINCINNATI.

Two Patriotic Speeches.

On Monday morning last, Gen. ROSECRANS arrived at Cincinnati, on his way to his home at Yellow Springs, and was the recipient of an imposing and spontaneous welcome. He was escorted to the Burnet House by an immense throng, and in response to the calls of the people, appeared upon the balcony, when Judge STORER gave expression to the sentiments of the multitude, in a welcoming address, to which Gen. ROSECRANS replied:

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I cannot forbear to thank you most heartily for this manifestation of your sympathy, of your respect, and of your regard for my public services. While I accept the expression of your kind feeling as an evidence of your private regard for one of your own fellow citizens, I cannot forget that the great heart of this people does not come up here for a private purpose, nor are the motives those of private friendship. I cannot but recollect the fact that the people of this country have been carrying on a struggle for their national life against a gigantic revolution, the object of which is to destroy their nation and wipe out their Government—a Government which no man, not even the revolutionists, has yet denied to be the best on the globe. [Cheers.] I see that you have been watching with the deepest interest the contest with treason which has imperiled the Government. And I say to you, that while my heart beats with yours for the preservation of the Government under which we live, and under which we hope to die, I must remember my duty to that Government. I must remember, also, that you have some doubt why the Government sent me here. Let us ever bear in mind, my friends, that *it is our duty to yield ready and perfect obedience to our Government at all times, and grant it the privilege of issuing orders for which we must presume it has good reasons until we know the contrary.* [Cheers.] Therefore, I hope there is no disposition among you to question the Government. I do not say to you to stifle your feelings, but to wait for further light. To prevent any misunderstanding I will state here, that since the battle of Chickamauga, the President has written me personally to express his satisfaction at what was done. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Some very kind friends, excellent friends of mine, of the Cities of New-York and Washington, seem to be posted up in regard to my health. [Laughter.] The Army of the Cumberland thinks differently—it thinks I am well enough, so I do myself. [Laughter and cheers.] One of my New-York friends has published to the world that Gens. MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN have conspired against me. Now, I have the assurance from them to-day, that they regret the use of their names in any such dishonorable connection. [Cheers.] As to the quantity of opium I have taken, you will have to excuse me—I refer you to my druggist. [Laughter.] I arrived here one year ago, with orders to report from Cincinnati to the Adjutant-General. I have same orders now in my pocket that I then had. [Cheers.] Now, friends and fellow-citizens, I presume the Government does not intend to attack the character of her public officers, and I presume that the Government is not responsible for these attacks upon me which were made so prominent in some of the public journals of Washington and New-York, which were copied into the papers of this city. [Cheers.] I presume that our Government would not make such charges. Whatever it does, I am willing to have done. I have nothing further to say than this—that if anything gives me hope for the future of our country, it is the noble and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by the people, who, in spite of the weariness of war—of the loss of friends and relatives, of children, fathers and brothers, and all that war entails—are devoted and unyielding. [Cheers.] They are still convinced that if there is any hope for this country in the future, it is in the unity and preservation of our Government. [Cheers.] *It is for that I live, and for that I expect to die.* [Long and continued applause.]

As the General retired there was a rush made for the balcony, and all who could, do so sought a grasp of his hand, which was usually accompanied by an ejaculation of "God bless you, or," "Glad to see you, General," or more familiarly, "Rosey, you're our man."

GEN. ROSECRANS BEFORE THE MERCHANTS.

Later in the day, Gen. ROSECRANS was introduced to the merchants at their Chamber by the President of the Exchange, GEO. F. DAVIS, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ROSECRANS.

GEN. ROSECRANS: Your President is short, but to the point, if there were any point in it. [Great laughter.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I don't know what I should say to take up your valuable time, except to thank you and the people of Cincinnati for the cordial reception given me this morning. As I said at the Burnet House, I do not accept the gratifying expression as made to me personally, but as a tribute to the great idea which I represent, and the glorious cause which is dear to every patriot. I have but endeavored to do my duty to that cause in which you and I are equally interested. [Applause.] The cause and Constitution of our Governments, State and National, and of our army and people, contrast most strikingly with the indifference to order and recklessness to law, on the part of the enemy that I have been called upon to witness. The people of the South, whom we have always credited with certain good qualities, seem to have been seriously depraved by the war. Our experience is that the effects of the rebellion have been to break up the high-toned character of the Southern people, in respect to honor and truthfulness. *I have found them untruthful and unscrupulous.* They take property recklessly and without law. They go to a planter and take his herds of horses and cattle at their value in gold, and pay in their currency. The whole country presents a dull, blighted appearance, and everywhere we behold only desolation. They are strongly impressed with the fact that their prosperity is not only gone, but even their business is giving way, dying out. One of their Confederate Colonels, in conversation with one of my Staff, said, "You are prospering in the war—we are not. Your business is going on as usual. You are making money. But we see no chance of giving up the war—at least we cannot give it up so." [Laughter.] And when I see such manifestations of earnestness in the cause, and look on such votes as you lately gave (loud applause), I feel as if we are not to give it up so either. (Laughter and applause.) Now, I don't know what more I can say, because I don't know that I feel more earnestly than you do, in reference to the great interests at stake. But I will say that there is *no hope for our children, no hope for ourselves, but to maintain our Government exactly as it was—or if not as it was, the next thing to it* [illegible] *we can't* have that, [illegible] will have but one nation any how. (Great applause.) I have been where I could see and hear from the enemy. My hearing what was to hear, and seeing what was to be seen, has given me opportunities for judging of the Southern condition that all have not possessed. I will tell you one thing more, and that in reference to the opinions of those who think the war might have been avoided, and that some peace might have been procured before now, if we had taken a different course. But I tell you that *the only way in which to secure permanent peace is by throttling the enemy at the South.* (Applause.) Converse with a rebel and he will tell you frankly that he is sorry that the war was begun. They will tell you as their Gen. ADAMS said, "I notice that the extreme men who brought on the war are not fighting its battles." The planters and the people on the border have only acted with reference to the protection of their property. I see that the best blood of the country is being shed in a war that the victims did not bring about. The people deplore the war, but they are held by the neck; the military power has got them under its heel. You cannot, therefore, make peace with them. The only way is to keep tightening the cords around them, to get them so broken that the conservative people of the South can help themselves. This they will not attempt until we throttle the military power. Then they will turn to the leaders and say, "We have had enough of this and will give it up." Accordingly, I see no hope except in prudently and steadily crowding upon them as we have been doing, and the termination of the struggle at last will be in accordance with the great interests of our country and the world. (Applause.) I had hoped within a year we would have accomplished the reduction of the rebellion. I will say in conclusion, that, had we received the forces eight weeks ago that we ought to have had, we would have broken the back of the rebellion before now.

The Quota of the State of New-York.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that New-York's quota of the 300,000 volunteers called for by the President's Proclamation of the 17th inst., is as follows:

Dist.	Quota.	Dist.	Quota.	Dist.	Quota.
1	1,666	12	1,581	23	1,381
2	2,034	13	1,920	24	1,704
3	2,343	14	1,770	25	1,474
4	2,316	15	1,720	26	1,591
5	2,501	16	1,199	27	1,615
6	2,312	17	1,390	28	1,644
7	2,344	18	1,736	29	1,316
8	3,561	19	1,793	30	1,564
9	1,887	20	1,553	31	1,330
10	1,774	21	1,298		
11	1,477	22	1,567		
		Total	60,378		

This quota is the proportion of the 300,000 men which New-York should furnish, according to the number of men of the first class enrolled in that State, and without any regard for the quota assigned her for the present draft, or the number of men obtained under that draft.

In several of the Districts, where a reënrollment has been ordered, the quotas will be changed in accordance with the results of such reënrollment, and the quota of the State accordingly.

The quota of New-York for the present draft was as follows:

Dist.	Quota.	Dist.	Quota.	Dist.	Quota.
1	2,211	12	2,015	23	2,066
2	2,050	13	2,050	24	2,268
3	2,697	14	2,324	25	1,930
4	2,050	15	2,370	26	2,159
5	2,050	16	1,493	27	2,419
6	4,636	17	1,818	28	2,057
7	2,050	18	2,310	29	2,177
8	2,050	19	2,367	30	2,539
9	2,521	20	2,446	31	1,749
10	2,270	21	1,687		
11	1,932	22	2,086		
		Total	68,717		

Up to the 17th instant the number obtained on these quotas was as follows:

Dist.	Quota.	Dist.	Quota.	Dist.	Quota.
1	455	12	276	23	807
2	493	13	582	24	1,157
3	381	14	367	25	1,236
4	481	15	352	26	1,908
5	509	16	361	27	964
6	730	17	739	28	831
7	236	18	116	29	722
8	466	19	1,415	30	1,243
9	611	20	457	31	1,571
10	291	21	901		
11	no report.	22	971		

Total obtained, 21,060, leaving on present draft, as made up to the 17th instant, a deficiency of 47,657.

The total quota, therefore, of New-York, for the next draft, in case a draft should be rendered necessary by a failure to raise volunteers, as it appears from the records up to the 17th instant, would be 60,378, the quota of 300,000 men herein assigned, and the deficiency up to date specified—that is, 47,657. Total, 108,035.

The deficiency (47,657,) will, of course, be reduced by all held to service under the present draft after the 17th instant, and by all volunteers not heretofore credited, as well as by all the State may raise in excess of 60,378, her quota of 300,000, as called for by the President's Proclamation.

* * * * *

Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Miscellaneous Items—Return of Gen. McPherson's Expedition to Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

A party of Col. STREET's command made another raid into Brownsville, Missouri, on the 16th instant, plundering many stores and committing other outrages.

Three prize-steamers sold here yesterday by the United States Marshal for $131,000.

The Marine Railway at Mound City has been seized by the Government for Navy Department purposes. It is expected that the Navy-yards will be removed thither.

Gen. DAVIDSON and Staff, from Little Rock, passed through here last night, *en route* for St. Louis.

The steamer *Key West*, heavily laden with Government freight, struck a snag yesterday, 25 miles above Cape Girardeau, and sunk to her boiler-deck. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The steamer *Julia*, from New-Orleans, 20th, with 200 bales of cotton, 375 hogsheads of sugar, has arrived.

There is no news.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 26th, says: "Gen. MCPHERSON's expedition returned to Vicksburgh, having accomplished its object, viz.: To scatter the rebel force on the Big Black. They met a large force of the enemy, but the latter retreated without a general engagement.

THE WAR IN KANSAS AND ARKANSAS.

Forts Blunt and Smith Threatened—The Strength of Price's Army—The Movements of Gen. Blunt and Gen. McNeil—Brooks, with Three Thousand Rebels, Marching on Huntsville, Ark.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Advices from Fort Scott to Monday noon say the rebels under COOPER have been reinforced from Gen. PRICE's army, and threaten Forts Blunt and Smith.

PRICE's force is reported to be 9,000 strong, with 18 pieces of artillery. QUANTRELL is with him.

Gen. BLUNT goes to Fort Smith with a train, where he will turn the command of the Army of the Frontier over to Gen. MCNEIL, and proceed to Leavenworth.

MCNEIL and EWING are in the vicinity of Bentonville, Ark. BROOKS, with 3,000 rebels, is marching on White River near Huntsville, and has been joined by SHELBY.

BLUNT's train was escorted by a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, sufficiently strong to assure its safety, and Gen. BLUNT will offer COOPER battle, if the opportunity occurs.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

JOHN H. O'NEILL, United States Military Telegraph Operator, of Pittsburgh, Penn., a gentleman deservedly esteemed, died this evening in Alexandria, Va., of typhoid fever, aged 23 years.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT."

The Enemy Once More South of the Rappahannock.

Gen. Meade's Forces Advantageously Placed for Defence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

R. A. PAUL sends the following to this bureau:

ARMY POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

No battles occurred yesterday as was confidently anticipated by many persons whose opportunities for knowing all about such matters, are considered good. The enemy, however, still shows a bold front North of the Rappahannock.

It is believed that LEE has no large force this side of the river.

From the best information I can obtain, the bulk of LEE's force that pressed back our lines on Friday last, have recrossed the river, leaving only a strong picket line of dashing and desperate men in front. There was no fighting to-day, everything remains in *statu quo*. The repairs to the Railroad are progressing rapidly.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

It is not true, as has been reported, that Gen. MEADE's army is retreating. His Headquarters have moved, but not towards Washington.

Gentlemen in military circles here view our present position as highly favorable in the event that Gen. LEE should venture to make a general attack.

Information from the Army of the Potomac says that Gen. BUFORD's cavalry division was attacked by rebel infantry near Bealton Station on Tuesday, at noon, and was forced to fall back upon our infantry, within one mile of Germantown.

There were but few casualties on either side.

The skirmishing continued for several hours.

Several gentlemen who arrived from the Army of the Potomac to-night say the firing heard in the direction of Bealton yesterday has not yet been accounted for, and express the belief that it involved nothing of importance.

The artillery wagons recently captured by the guerrillas near Warrenton contained no property of value. This is the second daring and successful raid during the present week, almost in the heart of our camp.

It is believed the rebels have not pushed any strong force this side of the Rappahannock since their grand retreat. Small bodies, however, remain at the various crossings. They are circumscribed to the positions by the proximity of our forces. The enemy's cavalry scout the neck as far as Stafford Courthouse and Hackwood Church.

A number of citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, charged with harboring guerrillas, have been arrested and brought to Washington. Some have been committed to the Old Capitol Prison, and others released on parole not to leave the city.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Bold Dash of Bushwhackers—The Cavalry Fight at Buckland's Mills—Gallantry of Officers—Official List of Casualties in the Ninth New-York Cavalry.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

On Sunday evening a party of bushwhackers dashed upon a train, between Warrenton and New-Baltimore, and captured the mules attached to an ambulance and wagon belonging to the Provost-Marshal's department. They cut the lead mules loose from one team, and, placing a prisoner upon each, started them into the woods in charge of two men. Neglecting to disconnect the mules, they were soon brought to a halt, astride a tree, when one of the escort cut the lines. One of the prisoners, an employe of Capt. CLINTON, of the Provost-guard, instead of going on with his newly found acquaintances, seized upon the opportunity to ride in an opposite direction from which they were going, and succeeded in making good his escape.

It has been ascertained positively that the rebel Brig.-Gen. YOUNG's brigade of infantry, of ANDERSON's division, was engaged in the fight with the Third cavalry division, near Buckland's Mills, on Monday of last week. This information not alone comes from Secessionists who saw the command and conversed with the commanding officer, but is confirmed from numerous sources—the semi-official report to the contrary notwithstanding. STUART commanded the cavalry in person on that day, but, as he is under a cloud just now with Virginians, HAMPTON, who is the rising man, gets all the credit, little or great as that may be, for the Buckland's Mills affair. The rebels seem to think it a great feat to compel Gen. KILPATRICK's division of cavalry to retire, even when a superior force of cavalry is brought against it, backed by a large force of infantry.

The rebel army in our front is said to be very badly off for clothing of all kinds. A well-known citizen, who has seen all of the force north of Richmond within two weeks, assures me that at least one-third of the men are barefooted, and another third wear shoes made by themselves. It is only in this way that the fact that they have recently robbed nearly every house they have visited of all the blankets and wearing apparel they could lay their hands upon, can be accounted for.

While Lieut. BOYCE, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, was scouting last Saturday in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap, he was attacked by a squad of the enemy, who succeeded in wounding him in five places, and after that he made his escape from them. Lieut. BOYCE is well known as one of the most dashing officers in the service, and one of the best scouts in the army. He always finds the enemy when he goes out. His wounds, though serious, it is hoped will not prove fatal.

While referring to gallant men, it will not be out of place to mention Sergt. BARKER, of the Second New-York (HARRIS' light) cavalry. His superior officer says that he has earned a commission half-a-dozen times by his gallant conduct under trying circumstances. He it was who, after Capt. GRUBE had been killed on a reconnoissance during the retreat from Culpepper, brought the squadron safely through the enemy's lines, but not without a fight, in which he showed both coolness and a capacity to command. He also distinguished himself in the recent retreat of Gen. DAVIS' brigade from Buckland's Mills, as one of the rear guard. As an example, and to incite emulation, the Governor of the State of New-York can do no more worthy act than recognize such patriotic services.

Chaplain ROWE, of the same regiment, is a man whose praises are in the mouth of every one for timely and efficient services. He is always with the regiment, and his whole time is devoted to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the men. He is their friend, adviser and counselor, and commands the respect of all who know him—something that cannot be said of every Chaplain in the army.

Divine service was held last Sunday in Christ's Episcopal Church, Warrenton, one of the local preachers officiating. The reverend gentleman omitted all portions of the service recently interpolated by the priests of rebeldom, no doubt out of respect to the large number of Union officers present. This is the only church open for public worship in Warrenton, and the sound of the bell on Sunday made the town seem quite homelike.

Annexed is an official list of the casualties in the Ninth New-York cavalry, Col. WM. SACKETT, during the retreat from Culpepper:

KILLED.

Sergt. Charles Johnston, Co. A.
Sergt. N. J. Little, Co. L.
Melon Dexter, Co. K.
Henry Teft, Co. C.
Sergt. George D. Loup, Co. B.
Corp. Howell J. Jones, Co. K.
Sergt. Matthias W. Greely, Co. D.
Quartermaster-Sergt. Sanford D. Parmlee, Co. L.

WOUNDED.

Thomas Baker, Co. F, shot through right lung with Minie ball—mortal.
Lieut. Abner Robinson, Co. F, flesh wound of abdomen—buck shot.
Lieut. Perry Bly, Co. H—contusion of left ankle by shell.
Amos A. Hall, Co. E—right leg amputated.
Augustus L. Metcalf, Co. E—flesh wound of leg; slight.
Sergt. Edwin Holcomb, Co. G—contusion of abdomen.
Robert Waters, sadler, Co. G.
Lieut. Seth W. Clark, Co. G—contusion left shoulder, by shell.
Edwin Miller, Co. H—flesh wound right arm.
Addison Perkins, Co. H—flesh wound right temple, by shell.
Charles H. Davis, Co. G—right wrist shattered by minie ball.
Sergt. Martin Harmon—sabre cut on head; slight.
John Donnelly, Co. I—flesh wound right thigh; slight.
Sergt. Edward P. Gifford, Co. K—flesh wound right leg.
Sergt. Edward Johnston, Co. F—flesh wound left ankle.
Corp. Wm. Baker, Co. F—flesh wound right leg.
Charles Mendel, Co. F—flesh wound back; slight.
Sergt. Charles Brown, Co. F—sabre cut on nose; slight.
George Lopez, Co. F—thigh, slight.
Henry Smith, Co. C—chin, slight.
Sergt. Ransom Cowan, Co. F—arm, slight.

SUMMARY.

Killed	8	Missing	14
Wounded	21		
		Total	43

ALEX. H. COMER, Asst. Surgeon
In charge of N. Y. Cavalry.

E. A. PAUL.

Important Decision in a City Railroad Case.

SUPREME COURT.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. *The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company et al.*—The plaintiff, a Railroad Corporation, has a railroad running through certain streets in the City of New-York, and in its course passing Fourth-avenue between Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets.

The defendants are the proprietors of a railroad running from Fourth-avenue West, on Twenty-third-street, and from Fourth-avenue East, on Fourteenth-street. The defendants propose, and are about to connect their railroads on Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets by laying connecting tracks on Fourth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Both branches of defendants' road have a double track, and the plaintiff has also a double track, and the defendants propose to lay their track in Fourth-avenue, one track on each side of the plaintiff's tracks. This would leave the plaintiff's double track in the centre of the street, and a single track of the defendants on either side. This would also leave 12 feet between the track of defendants and the curb on each side. This proceeding is complained of by the plaintiff as interfering with its use of its own property, in that it will obstruct the easy access to the plaintiff's cars from the sidewalks. The plaintiff also alleges that it cannot allow the defendants to use its (the plaintiff's) tracks, because its tracks are already fully occupied with the plaintiff's own business. The plaintiff also assumes certain exclusive rights to the use of Fourth-avenue for a railroad, under its agreement with the City, and claims that no right to lay tracks in the street can be granted, unless with the consent of the City, or payment to the City therefor.

The defendants had commenced laying their track when the plaintiff commenced this action to restrain their so doing, and obtained a preliminary injunction. This injunction the defendants now move to dissolve.

MOSES ELY and H. W. ROBINSON for defendants; H. F. CLARK for plaintiff.

PECKHAM, J.—The objection as to the legal passage of the act under which the defendants claim, is sufficiently answered on the point as to which it was assailed. So far as any rights or claims of the City, or of the plaintiffs through the City are concerned, we must regard them as conclusively settled by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People *vs.* John Kerr and others.

So far as the proposed action of the defendants would be injurious to the plaintiff by competition, or otherwise, than by directly taking the property of the plaintiff, we must regard the question as settled by the case of the Charles River Bridge *vs.* Warren Bridge, in the Supreme Court of the United States; and also by the claim of plaintiff's charter reserving to the State the right to alter or repeal its charter. Sherman *vs.* Smith. (1 Black, 587.)

The case then must turn on the one question, whether the running by the defendants of a track on either side of the plaintiff's track is such an actual taking of the actual property of the plaintiffs as cannot be done without compensation; for though there may be some question whether the crossing of the plaintiff's track would not be such a taking as would require compensation, yet no such question is raised by the bill and answer or the papers on this motion. There is very little force, I think, in the objection that it is proposed to lay defendants' track so near to plaintiff's as to injure or practically interfere with its running. The track proposed is the same distance from plaintiffs' track that plaintiffs' tracks are from each other, viz.: five feet. The interest which the plaintiff has in Fourth-avenue is a right of way; its franchise consists in its right to lay and use exclusively a railroad, subject to the duty of running public cars thereon. It has no control or interest whatever in that part of Fourth-avenue not occupied by its own road, except that common to the rest of the community; *i. e.*, that it shall be kept free and clear for public use. All and any persons have a right to pass along said street. They cannot stop and obstruct it. The crowd of passers may be so great as in itself to be an obstruction, yet so long as it is a moving crowd, whether of individuals or vehicles of any description, it is a legal use of the street. Were the defendants then about to run any number of omnibusses or other ordinary wheeled vehicles, the plaintiff could not complain. The injury to its road might be as great or even greater than that which may accrue from the proposed action of the defendants; and yet so long as their action was not malicious, it cannot be pretended that the plaintiff would have a right to complain.

This shows that the consequences of which the plaintiff complains, *i. e.*, difficulty of access to its cars, may exist, and the plaintiff have no cause of action; in other words, the fact may exist and be no wrong. Can it then be claimed that that which, if caused by one means is not wrong, becomes a wrong on being effected by another means?

The use of a City street by a railroad for running public cars has been decided to be a public use, the exclusive right to the track being controlled by the public right to the cars. That being so the running of the defendants' cars would be, but an exercise by the public of a public right of way. The cars will not run unless in obedience to the public wants, for otherwise they would not pay. Should they do so for the mere sake of malicious annoyance to the plaintiff, other questions would arise. If, then, after the running of the plaintiff's road the public retained a right to the use of the rest of the street, as a public street and for public use, and if this proposed use by the defendants be, as has been decided, a public use, the plaintiff has suffered no infringement of its rights or property, and the injunction must be dissolved, with $10 costs.

Unconditional Union Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

An immense mass meeting of unconditional Union men was held to-night on Monument-square. It was the largest gathering held in many years. There was a great turnout of Ward associations and leagues, innumerable transparencies, fireworks, &c. At one stand was a large inscription: "The Union and Emancipation." Among the speakers were Secretary CHASE and Judge KELLY.

Meetings in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Gov. SEYMOUR addressed a mass meeting in this city this afternoon. About 2,000 people were present.

Gen. SIGEL addressed the Germans at Wieting Hall this evening. The Hall was densely crowded. After the meeting, Gen. SIGEL was serenaded, the whole German population crowding to do him honor.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Causes of the Delay—The Disagreement Between Gen. Gillmore and Com. Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

It is high time that the philadelphic platitudes about the concord between DAHLGREN and GILLMORE were ended. The interests of the country demand that the actual relations between the respective commanders of the army and navy before Charleston be known, with the causes that underlie them.

At the root: the Rodman 15-inch army gun was cut off by DAHLGREN; its shape was modified; it was transformed, but not reformed, so as to harmonize with his theories of gun-making and the projection of large shot and shell. This razeed gun was the engine given to the Navy to reduce the works which cover Charleston, and to capture that city. Experiment demonstrated what science should have anticipated, that *it would not burn powder enough to throw a projectile at long range and high velocity.* It was so short that the powder was blown out of the muzzle unconsumed. To secure complete ignition of the charge, and insure long range and high velocity, it would have been necessary to use rifle-powder, and rifle-powder would have burst the piece. This radical and incurable defect in the ordnance given to the navy to batter down the defences of Charleston and take that city, lies at the bottom of what of failure has thus far characterized the siege, and of all the delays which have drawn it out to the breaking of the popular patience.

To pass over all other history of the change of naval commanders before Charleston; the assignment of DAHLGREN to work his own guns against the city and its defences, was a policy of necessity as well as of justice. He went down and took command—and then struck hands with GILLMORE on the bargain, that the army should take Morris Island, reduce Fort Wagner and the works on Cumming's Point, and from that position knock Sumter to pieces with Parrott guns or silence its fire; and this being done, that the navy should anchor its iron-clads off the wharves of Charleston.

GILLMORE has performed his part of the bargain. DAHLGREN has not performed his. Why? the country asks. For two reasons: 1. For want of range in the navy guns. 2. From a "misunderstanding" between him and GILLMORE.

This misunderstanding is of such huge proportions as to involve the two services. It was stimulated resentfully by the midnight boat attack of DAHLGREN upon Sumter, which was regarded by the army as a surreptitious and unfair attempt on the part of the navy to snatch the honor of taking possession of a fortress which the former had reduced. For, in pursuance of the original agreement between DAHLGREN and GILLMORE, the latter was actively preparing transportation for two small picked regiments, numbering together 500 men, with whom he intended to take Sumter by escalade. This "misunderstanding" was quite fully developed by a recent correspondence between DAHLGREN and GILLMORE, of which we have minute information in a letter received yesterday from Hilton Head.

DAHLGREN first writes to GILLMORE, requesting him to "subdue the fire" of Sumter, as he intended soon to remove the obstructions between that work and Moultrie—adding that if that fire could be "subdued," he might be saved the necessity of engaging Sumter with his iron-clads, all whose powers would be required against the interior defences of Charleston.

To which GILLMORE made reply, in substance, that he had supposed that Sumter was a helpless and harmless ruin, so far as its ability to resist men-of-war was concerned. It was true that one gun, a 32, was yet mounted in a casemate, and pointed up the harbor toward the city. But this gun did not fire in the direction of the obstructions which DAHLGREN proposed to remove. The fact that Sumter was powerless against the navy, was demonstrated with recent heavy naval cannonades upon Moultrie, in which DAHLGREN's ships lay for several hours within short range of Sumter, and failed to elicit a shot from that work. He, GILLMORE, therefore, was constrained to believe that the fire he was requested to "subdue," was infantry fire. This he thought was imposing a new condition on the army, and one which, although he was willing to make great sacrifices, and shed blood generously to accomplish the object of the joint expedition, he would not feel justified in undertaking. It is possible, continued GILLMORE, (in substance,) that though one attack on Sumter has failed, the army might get possession of the ruins, but could not hold them without a great sacrifice of life; because the enemy command the fort with numerous batteries planted on three-quarters of a circle surrounding it. I am willing, continued GILLMORE, to open fire on the work again from my batteries at any hour you may desire—even to-morrow morning. *And I am further willing (as there appears to be a difficulty at which you still hesitate,) to undertake myself, with my army, and the means at my command, to remove the obstructions.*

To which DAHLGREN responded thus in substance: "He did not propose to impose new conditions on the army, but he had always understood that the army was to reduce Sumter before the navy could be expected to enter the harbor. The fire of Sumter, whether from cannon or small arms, would be very annoying during the operation of removing the obstructions. And he was surprized that GILLMORE looked upon the possession of Sumter as of no importance, for he had recently proposed to storm it himself. He did not see the necessity either of GILLMORE's writing a four-page letter in reply to his simple request to subdue the fire of the Port—and particularly, he did not see why he should have offered to remove the obstructions across the channel, thus taking on himself duty that properly belonged to the navy to perform. He thought that GILLMORE would have deemed it very strange had he (DAHLGREN) offered, while they were reducing Fort Wagner, to have gone ashore and constructed the approaches." The reply is said to conclude with a recognition of GILLMORE's hearty willingness to cooperate, expressed in his offer to open fire from his batteries at any time—but adds, that inasmuch *as it will take several weeks to repair the iron-clads, it is out of his power at present to state at what moment such coöperation will be necessary.*

Our correspondent writes that the date of DAHLGREN's letter is Sept. 26.

We add from our general information from Charleston, that the opinion of both army and navy is, that an active, decisive, determined commander could quickly remove the obstructions and go alongside the wharves of Charleston. *To take Charleston this must be done.* The parabolic dropping of shell above the roofs of the city may destroy single houses or tear up the streets; but Charleston requires and must have a horizontal fire from the iron-clads which shall crash large projectiles through whole blocks of houses, and inspire repentance for a quarter of a mile from the muzzles of the guns.

Operations Soon to Commence—The Escape of Refugees—The Destitution at Charleston—The Rebel Torpedo Steamers.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, Monday, Oct. 19, 1863.

The rebels last night opened their batteries on James Island, and for an hour or more kept up an active fire. Their fire to-day has also been more frequent than for a week past. Gen. GILLMORE is rapidly mounting guns upon his now nearly completed works, and it is probably a knowledge of this fact, and a desire to delay his progress, that has induced the enemy to resume their artillery practice. It is not advisable to speak very definitely of the progress of preparations, either on shore or in the fleet, but the general expectation here now is that the impatience of the public for stirring news from this quarter will soon be gratified. We have had sufficient experience of the difficulties that lie in the path to Charleston not to be too sanguine of early results; and even if the initiatory steps in the next movement be successful, we may expect two or three weeks of hard and bloody work before the city is reached.

On Saturday night the picket-boat of the *Housatonic*, one of the outside blockading fleet, picked up a small boat containing three men, who gave themselves up as refugees or deserters from Charleston. They are engineers, who have been in the rebel service, and for a long time desirous of escaping. Having secured a boat, and a favorable opportunity offering, they made their way down the channel behind Sullivan's Island, and, after pulling about for some time, they encountered the *Housatonic's* boat. They are now on board the flagship.

Their representations of affairs at Charleston, of the destitution and suffering of the poorer classes, and of the daily and hourly fears of all that the city will be taken and destroyed, corresponds with the [illegible] received through other sources. They [illegible] that if the decision was left to the authorities and the people of Charleston, the city would have been surrendered to prevent its destruction. [illegible] military power, however, governs everything, and the [illegible] has been repeatedly expressed to see the city entirely destroyed rather than give up the fortified works on James and Sullivan's Islands. These fortifications and the obstructions in the harbor, the refugees represent to be enormously strong, and seem to think that it will be impossible for us to overcome them.

From these refugees we learn that the rebel torpedo-steamer which attacked the Ironsides on the night of the 5th instant was not sunk, but returned to Charleston with the engineer and pilot. It appears from the story these survivors told on reaching Charleston, that when the torpedo exploded the steamer was so deluged by the column of water thrown into the air by the explosion and falling back on her deck, that it was thought she would immediately sink. Lieut. GLASSELL, her commander, gave the word for every man to save himself, and set the example by jumping overboard. The engineer and firemen followed, but the pilot, not knowing how to swim, stuck to the vessel. TOOMBS, the engineer, when in the water, found the balls from the *Ironsides* whistling around him so fiercely that he thought he might as well be shot as drowned, and swam back to the vessel. They then called out that they surrendered, but no boat coming to take possession, they drifted away in the darkness, and finding the vessel still floating, got up steam and returned to the city. The steamer was pierced thirteen times by the musket balls from the *Ironsides*.

According to the stories these refugees tell, the rebels have not abandoned their design to blow up the *Ironsides*. They have three steamers expressly built for the purpose of exploding torpedoes, two of which are completed, and the third building. That used against the *Ironsides* is known as torpedo steamer No. 2. She is being repaired and rendered musket-proof. On her next essay she is to carry a torpedo containing one hundred pounds of powder. Steamer No. 1 is of a different construction. It is provided with an apparatus by which it can be entirely submerged as it approaches the object against which it is designed to explode a torpedo. The experiments with it have not, however, been satisfactory. It was tried some time ago, and five men were drowned by it. Alterations were then made, and last week it was again tried. This experiment was still more disastrous, its whole crew of eight men being destroyed.

The steamer *Dupont* arrived this morning from Port Royal, having towed the monitor *Patapsco*, which, with a new smoke-stack and other repairs, looks as good as new again.

Gen. GILLMORE visited Admiral DAHLGREN this afternoon, and spent a couple of hours on board the flagship. There are some who consider this visit as significant of busy times.

THE DRAFT.

An Important Letter from Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report for your information certain general facts connected with the draft, as shown by reports made up to this time.

The machinery for executing the Enrollment act is in complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the *entire* military strength of the nation, and the execution of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to resist or evade it, or to escape from its operation.

Its fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from a perfect law and more thoroughly established system of executing it. All the advantages, however, which could reasonably have been expected from the law, are accruing.

Its general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is perhaps more generosity than justness in some of its humane provisions. With certain modifications, which can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may, by the direct and indirect operation of this act, be surely and cheaply brought into the field.

Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft on account of the excess of volunteers heretofore furnished, and from the same cause the quotas in other Western States are rendered quite small; the present draft is, therefore, but a partial one, and no specific total was established as the quota for it.

Of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent. additional, over 80 per cent. have reported in accordance with the orders of the Boards. Of the 20 per cent. who have not reported, many are not willful deserters, being unavoidably absent, at sea and the like. The deserters are being arrested.

Of all examined, about 30 per cent. have been exempted on account of physical disability, about 30 per cent. have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act, or found not liable to military duty on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, non-residents, &c. Those who are not liable to military duty, and form no part of the National forces, and therefore have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the Boards among those exempted, because their non-liability to serve could not be established until they came before the Boards. The number of the exemptions is thus made to appear much larger than it really is.

About 40 per cent. of the men examined have been held to service, and have entered the army in person, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation.

About *one-half* of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about *one-third* have gone in person, and *two-thirds* have furnished substitutes, and all except a few in transit and a small proportion of deserters from among the earlier substitutes accepted, are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the enemy. It is fair to suppose that most of those who willfully fail to report and thus become deserters, are physically fit for service; if they had been examined, the proportion exempted for physical disability would have been reduced to about 25 per cent. The *proportion of exemptions* would be still further reduced by purging the enrollment lists, *before draft*, of all cases of manifest unfitness and of aliens and others not liable to military duty, as may be done where this system of raising troops is well established.

The proportions above given are based upon the reports up to this time from the seventy-three Congressional Districts where the draft has been completed or has most nearly approached completion.

Since the present rebellion began, about 200,000 soldiers, after entering service, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. It is probable that at least one-half of them were unfit for service when received. It may be safely said that forty millions of money was uselessly expended in *bringing them into the field*, to say nothing of their subsequent expense to the Government.

In Great Britain, under the system of *voluntary* enlistments, the rejections average over 27 per cent. In France, from 1831 to 1842, the average number of exemptions annually was 94,860; so that, to secure the contingent of 80,000 men, 174,860 conscripts were annually examined.

Of the recruits who presented themselves for enlistment in our regular army in 1852, 70 per cent. were rejected for physical infirmities, exclusive of age or stature. Between 1st January and 1st July last more than *one-half* were rejected. These were men who *desired to be accepted*. These proportions are of interest in connection with the fact that less than *one-third* of the drafted men *who desire to be accepted*, have been exempted on account of physical unfitness.

There have been but few cases of incompetency, fraud, neglect or abuse in the examination of drafted men. These men have, however, in many ways been swindled by rogues having no connection with the Boards of Enrollment, as, for example, the fact that drafted men were physically unfit for service has become known to these sharpers, when it was, perhaps, not known to the men themselves, and they have so far imposed upon the ignorance or credulity of the drafted men as to get from them sums of money to secure an exemption, to which the rogues knew they were entitled and would surely receive, and the drafted men finding themselves exempted as promised, have sometimes thought and given out that they secured exemption by bribery of drafting officers, whereas they were legally entitled to exemption, and have themselves been swindled by sharpers.

All has been done that seemed proper under existing laws to check these evils, and to meet properly the few cases of criminality and incompetency which have occurred among the officers of this Bureau.

All the expenditures, up to this time, on account of this Bureau, including the enrollment, draft, and pay of officers and persons connected with it, are but little over $1,200,000. These expenditures include all made on account of the machinery which has produced the arrest and return of twenty thousand deserters.

The amount of money received from the draft up to this date is about ten times as great as all the expenses incurred on account of the Enrollment act; those resulting from the New-York riots are not, however, included in this statement, as they are more properly attributable to other causes and other persons than the draft or the officers of this Bureau. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Meagher and the War.

Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER lectured in in Boston, on Monday evening, on "The Army of the Potomac," referring in his introductory remarks to the historical relations of Ireland and America, in view of which, he observed, no one could be surprised by the fact "that in the war, which now tested her highest qualities as a nation, America should have had from Ireland some of the best hearts and strongest arms to aid her. He would not stop to vindicate the loyalty of the Irish-born citizens in this crisis. It required no vindication. Founded in strict justice, confirmed by the pride as it was enforced by the sworn obligations of citizenship, the criticism that assailed it was the growth of ignorance or the baser offspring of faction." At a [illegible] given in honor of the lecturer, on [illegible] evening, at the Fremont House, Gen. [illegible] remarked. "Most of the foreign-born citizens who have come to these shores [illegible] the old world [illegible] devoted friends of Republican Government, and it devolves upon each and all of them in the great crisis of the American Republic to show that whilst empires and monarchies and such forms of Government in the old world arrogate to themselves the divine privilege and the infallible authority of maintaining themselves, that there rests in the free hearts and willing arms of Republican citizens the power to maintain and perpetuate the national honor of the first and foremost Republic of history. [Applause.] With these convictions I bid you all a good-night, saying to you that as for myself, I did not quit the field of battle until I had no command. I did not quit it, however, without explicitly and distinctly telling the Government that whilst I would not imperil the reputation of the brigade by leading them myself, that my services and my life were at the call and disposal of the Government in any capacity whatever. I repeat here, and I say, that at any moment I am prepared to enter the field and to stand or fall by this Republic in the humblest capacity which an honest man can occupy, and that will be a capacity of honor."

GOV. SEYMOUR IN BUFFALO.

His Views on the War and the Administration.

On Monday night last Gov. SEYMOUR addressed a Democratic mass meeting in Buffalo. After alluding to Gov. BRAMLETTE's failure to fill his appointment to speak in this State, he said:

In the discussions which are going on in this country, there are certain points upon which all men are agreed. Let us at the outset ascertain what they are, so that we may more clearly understand the nature of the disagreements which exist between us. All men agree in this—that if this war is prolonged for a certain period of time, with a continually increasing debt, that there must come a time when it will reach an amount that will overwhelm us with national bankruptcy. Men may not agree as to what that sum may be; one may say two thousand millions, another three thousand millions, and perchance a more sanguine man still, may fix the amount at four thousand millions, but there is no man who does not agree that there is an amount of indebtedness which, if fastened upon us, must bring upon us the calamity and disgrace of national bankruptcy. There is another point of agreement. There is no man who does not admit that if this war continues on for a certain period, it must overwhelm us with national ruin. Then here are two points on which, although we may differ as to amount or time, we essentially agree—two events that all admit must bring upon us individual and national ruin. All agree that we must bring this war to a successful issue before we have been overwhelmed by these national evils. We agree, too, that the exigency is so great and the peril so imminent that we are bound to put forth every exertion to save our country from these calamities which lie in our pathway, as soon as may be. We say to our opponents, we are ready with you to put forth every effort of physical power—we consecrate ourselves and all that we have for the salvation and perpetuation of our country. In all solemnity I say it, with a heart full of love for my country; with a desire to sacrifice anything and everything for its preservation and its happiness—with all solemnity I say it, that here again, as we have before done, do we dedicate ourselves to this most holy and patriotic work of saving this fair land of ours from ruin and disintegration. Now in this we are agreed. Where, then, commences the point of divergence? Where do our foot-ways branch off from each other? We go further than they, and agree to add one further influence against rebellion—that of conciliation. [Great cheers.] We desire to put the North upon a platform upon which all can stand, so that we shall present one undivided and unbroken front. We will not only bring all the powers of force against the rebellion, but will do more than that—we will carry dissension into its ranks, by extending to them in this hour, when victory has crowned us, and when it is great and magnanimous so to do, every inducement that honest and honorable men can offer to them to return to the Union. [Cheers.] In this we differ from our political opponents—*we do not refuse to exert one single energy less than they*; we propose to bring to bear those influences which the history of the world, your own good judgment, everything, teaches you is essential to bring to a successful termination any contest whether between individuals or nations. [Cheers.] We feel that upon this point therefore, *we hold higher ground than is held by those who stigmatise us as being untrue to our country.*

After dwelling at some length on this point, the Governor proceeded to rehearse his action regarding the draft. He said:

Not many months have rolled away since, in response to a call from the Government, the people of this country sent six hundred thousand men to fight the battles of the country. Why did they go? Was it because they were called for by the voice of power? It was because they were sent for, to volunteer for the defence of the nation, and they came from school district, village, town, city and State, until they swelled into the mightiest military array that the world has ever seen. Well, as a result of this voluntary action of the public, the Administration found itself in the control of a mighty army, and forgetting from whence it derived its strength—that it was the power and strength of the people alone which it held—they were bewildered with the splendor of their position, and they declared that they would no longer live upon the charity of the community and send around a contribution box when they wanted men or money, but whenever men were wanted they would send officers to *force the people into the ranks*. I warned them of the result of that experiment. I implored them for their own sakes, for the sake of the cause in which they had engaged, not to make the attempt. If I had been influenced by personal or party considerations I should not have said one word when they persisted in the way that was to lead them to discomfiture and disgrace. But I told them that if they would pursue a policy that would appeal to the hearts of the people, there would be no limit to their strength; but if they should attempt to subvert the whole policy of our Government, and should suppose that they were armed with power to compel a free people in any course, they would not only endanger themselves, but endanger the Government. [Cheers.] I humiliated myself before these men rather than I would see them enter the homes of our citizens with force. Against my most earnest prayer that this, our glorious State, should be saved from this ignominy and disgrace, and be allowed to send forth her sons cheerfully and freely to the battle-field, the measure was adopted. I was told there was no time to wait for New-York—though there was time to wait for New-Jersey and Ohio and other States. I told them of our services. I told them what was true, that New-York was the only Atlantic State that had given more than its proportion of troops under the calls of the President. [Great cheering.] I implored in vain. The rash experiment was made. What was the result? Why, you have seen that one year ago New-York voluntarily gave one hundred and twenty thousand of her sons to the service of her country, and yet under the draft, with the whole energy of the Government put forth, with armed men paraded through the State, with the threats of legal proceedings and military force, you have seen carried away less than ten thousand men, more than half of whom were in truth volunteers, because they were bought with a price. Now that is the doctrine of consolidation carried into practical effect. Thus one method by which our Government was to be made strong has been tried. Is this strength or weakness? Is this success or failure? I implore you look into these questions yourselves. I do not complain of what may be said of myself; that I have been misrepresented; that I am charged with treason; with almost all the offences to be found in the catalogue of crime. I have not one word to say in my own defence, but I do complain that citizens of this State who are our political opponents, join in the calumnies against their own State, which has done so much to sustain the Government. (Cheers.) Whenever I have asked for justice for the State—and I have only asked for justice—it has always led immediately to the charge that there was a desire to embarrass the General Government. As I have said, ours was the only Atlantic State which, on the first day of January last, had sent to the war such numbers that it was entitled to credit for surplus that was conceded at Washington. And it was conceded, too, that Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and every New-England State, save the little State of Rhode Island, were behind. [Cheers.] Since the first day of January last, the State of New-York has sent fifteen thousand men out of its limits to defend Pennsylvania. [Loud applause.]

Then, after a brief interruption, the Governor proceeds:

New-York is the only State in the Union that has given bounties to volunteers from its State Treasury without regard to the question whether there was or was not to be a draft made. Since the adjournment of the Legislature I have been laboriously employed, with the whole of my staff, in the work of filling up the ranks of volunteers. [Loud cheers.] Suddenly there came up a midnight cry from Washington for help. A proclamation was issued to Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, calling for a hundred thousand men to rally immediately to save the nation's capital. A friend of mine at Washington asked them why they did not call on New-York. "Oh," they said, "New-York has got a Copperhead Governor—he will do nothing." (Laughter.) But New York was called on, and the result was that New York was the only State that did anything in reinforcing the army already in the field. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not speak of this because I claim any merit. I did but my duty. When the President of the United States, the constitutional head of this Government, called upon me, as he had a right to call upon me under the Constitution, I responded as it became my duty to do. (Cheers.) Now I want to state, in justice to New York and in justice to the Administration, that while many Republican citizens of New York were traducing our own great State, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War thanking me for my prompt response, and begging that I would send on our troops at once, so as to stir up Pennsylvania and other States to come to the rescue. (Applause.) Read the history of the battle of Gettysburgh—the record of that four days' fight, where the battle each day surged from side to side, so that it was not known until the very [illegible] which army were the victors—[illegible] What [illegible] the contribution that New York [illegible] did not strengthen the [illegible] the battle [illegible] of January last [illegible] thousand volunteers. If you [illegible] the number that we sent in response to the call for thirty days, and there are times when thirty days are more than as many years—there are times when men are sent into the battle-field at the very moment when their services could not be replaced by ten years' after work. If we add the number sent in response to that call, we have sent, since the 1st of January, more than thirty-four thousand volunteers to the service of our country—more than three times as many as the coercive action of the Government produced—more than has been sent by all the other Northern States of the Union put together. With these facts, with this generous support thus freely given to our Government, you hear charged day after day that the Administration has been hindered by the State of New-York. When it was shown how many men had gone from this State, the Republican papers of the State seemed to take great pleasure in declaring that this was not so, and in stating that we had only sent three thousand volunteers, because by some informality they were not mentioned in the books before they were mustered in, but while they were preparing to go. Does this not prove that injustice is being done to this State in the disparagement in which it is spoken of? Does it not also prove the great lesson of which I have spoken, that the Government to be strong must be founded in the affections of the people?

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

Conclusions Arrived at by the President.

The following is a copy of the conclusions of the President, indorsed upon the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, in the case of Major-Gen. MILROY:

In June last, a division was substantially lost at and near Winchester, Va. At the time it was under Gen. MILROY, as immediate commander in the field; Gen. SCHENCK, as Department Commander at Baltimore, and Gen. HALLECK, as General-in-Chief at Washington.

Gen. MILROY, as immediate commander, was put under arrest, and subsequently a Court of Inquiry examined chiefly with reference to disobedience of orders, and reported the evidence. The foregoing is a synoptical statement of the evidence, together with the Judge Advocate General's conclusions. The disaster, when it came, was a surprise to all. It was very well known to Gen. SCHENCK and Gen. MILROY for some time before that Gen. HALLECK thought the division was in general danger of a surprise at Winchester; that it was of no service there commensurate with the risk it incurred, and that it ought to be withdrawn. But, although he more than once advised its withdrawal, he never positively ordered it. Gen. SCHENCK, on the contrary, believed the service of the force at Winchester was worth the hazard, and so did not positively order its withdrawal until it was so late that the enemy cut the wire and prevented the order reaching Gen. MILROY. Gen. MILROY seems to have concurred with Gen. SCHENCK in the opinion that the force should be kept at Winchester, at least till the approach of danger, but he disobeyed no order upon the subject. Some question can be made whether some of Gen. HALLECK's dispatches to Gen. SCHENCK should not have been construed to be orders to withdraw the force and obeyed accordingly; but no such question can be made against Gen. MILROY. In fact, the last order he received was to be prepared to withdraw, but not to actually withdraw till further order—which further order never reached him. Serious blame is not necessarily due to every serious disaster, and I cannot say that in this case either of these officers is deserving of serious blame. No Court-martial is deemed necessary or proper in the case. A. LINCOLN.

Gen. MILROY, having received 20 days' leave of absence, started for his home in Indiana, which he has not visited for 27 months.

FROM MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works.

From the New-Orleans Era, Oct. 16.

Information having reached our naval authorities that the rebels had rigged up some contrivances for making salt in the vicinity of Point Clear, in the Mississippi Sound, near St. Joseph's Island, the steamer *Commodore*, Acting Master J. HAMILTON commanding, and the yacht *Corypheus*, Acting Master F. H. GROVE commanding, were sent to go and look after them. They left the anchorage in the lake, and sailed past Fort Pike, where they were furnished with a detachment of soldiers by Col. BRIDGMAN, commanding. The soldiers were commanded by Capt. PEABODY and Lieut. GALLAGHER. Col. BRIDGMAN had been informed that a company or two of rebel cavalry, and a body of guerrillas, were on duty guarding the works. As soon as the two vessels arrived off Point Clear, they stood in for the shore and landed the troops, together with a force of sailors.

The party, on landing, found an establishment where three men were engaged in boiling salt, in an old steamboat boiler, set up on bricks. About ten bushels, only, of salt was on hand, the rest having been transported away as fast as it was made. The "works," and the remaining salt, were destroyed. They there learned that there was another and much better establishment about two miles further down the coast, and marched to the place indicated. Here they found a more extensive factory, capable of turning out thirty bushels a day. It was also destroyed.

No rebel force showed itself to the expedition. The boats, however, shelled the woods in the vicinity as a precautionary measure before the troops began to march on the last named place.

On returning they picked up a small sail-boat bearing a flag of truce. The rebel officer in charge said he was a bearer of a message from the Commandant at Mobile to the General commanding at New-Orleans, on the subject of the treatment and exchange of prisoners. As he had not reported to the naval officer at Ship Island, however, he was ordered to follow the two United States vessels to that place and do so. He showed written instructions in corroboration of his statement; but there were some rather suspicious circumstances connected with the meeting of this boat, which will probably be evolved by the proper authorities.

A Military Execution.

REUBEN STOUT, a deserter from the Sixtieth Indiana volunteers, was shot at Johnson's Island on Friday last. Before his execution he detailed the circumstances under which he was induced to leave his regiment and the crime which he was tempted to commit. He was at home on sick leave, it seems. He says in his confession:

"After I had been there about two weeks I was advised by various persons not to go back to the army; they said this was only an 'abolition war,' and advised me to stay at home and they would protect me. I was induced to go to a meeting of the so-called 'Knights of the Golden Circle,' and was made a member of that organization. The obligations of the order bound us to do all we could against the war—to resist a draft, if one should be made, and likewise to resist and oppose all confiscation or emancipation measures, in every possible way. We were sworn to stand by each other in all measures of resistance. We were pledged to do all we could to prevent another man or dollar going from the State for the further prosecution of the war. I met with this secret meeting several times and entered into their views and plans.

I stayed about four months with my father-in-law, and then went to see my brother, near Delphi, Ind. On the second evening after my arrival there, SOLOMAN HOFFMAN and a man named MCAFEE came to my brother's house. I was up stairs, about to go to bed. My brother and family, and my wife were down stairs. One of the men asked if *Simon* STOUT was there. My brother said no such man was there. He asked him if his brother's wife was not there. My brother answered she was. He asked my wife if her husband was in the house. She answered no. He asked my brother something, to which he replied that my wife had not understood the question. He then said: 'You are all a set of d——d Copperheads, and if we get him, this will be the last time for him.' The other man asked my brother's wife for a candle to search the house. The other man said: 'Ask no favors of these d——d Copperheads—if we get him we will shoot him.'

When he said this I became alarmed for my life, and cocked my pistol and stepped to the door at the head of the stairs, as HUFFMAN was about to come up with a candle in his hand. I told him to step back and I would come down, but if he made another step up stairs I would shoot him. He changed the light from one hand to the other, and made as if to draw a pistol from his pocket or belt. I then fired upon him, and he fell back exclaiming: 'Oh, God! I'm killed!' He was carried out, and I never saw him after he fell.

I was led by evil counsels, and my connection with a secret traitorous organization, to stay away from my post of duty in the army. I am truly sorry that I acted thus, or that I for a moment listened to these evil counsels. I am sorry that I ever lifted my hand against the life of my fellow-man. I think the man who came to arrest me did not act right, but I do not excuse myself for my wrong-doing on that account.

I would affectionately and earnestly urge all in the service of their country, not to do as I have done, but to be faithful to their obligations as soldiers—avoiding all disloyal counsels and obligations.

Several years ago I embraced religion, and united with the German Methodist Church. I have not been faithful to my Christian duties. I have become very guilty, and confess my sins against God, my country, and my fellow man. I have sought mercy at the hand of God. I die trusting in the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. I believe God is gracious, and therefore enjoy peace in this sad and solemn hour.

I bear no malice to my enemies or accusers. I hope my death may do good as a warning to others. Commending my dear wife—with our four children—to the kind keeping of a merciful Providence, I take my leave of this world, hoping to meet them in a world where sorrow and death will never come."

The Mississippi.

NO PRIVATE FREIGHTS SOUTH AT PRESENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 22, 1863.

E. J. Howard, Collector of the Port of St. Louis:

SIR: My Chief of Transportation, Colonel L. B. Parsons, reports that he has crossing and [illegible] for the transportation of public stores [illegible] sufficient to fully employ all the steamboats that [illegible] can possibly procure.

I have the honor to request that no more private [illegible]

Very respectfully, your [illegible]
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Progress in Rebuilding the Railroad.

Mr. B. F. TAYLOR, correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writes from Chattanooga, under date of Oct. 17:

"A very few days will see the bridges completed at Bridgeport and Running Water, and the cars running within fourteen miles of Chattanooga. The importance of this can hardly be appreciated by anybody who has not hammered his way over the mountains. The bridge over the ravine at Running Water must be eight hundred feet in length, and swung up one hundred and twenty-five feet in mid air. Take the Nashville and Chattanooga road throughout, and no route in the land will impress you more deeply with the triumph of dogged perseverance. Literally carved through rock for scores of miles, Z-ing its way through the stubbornest of Nature's moods, plunging straight into the gloomy heart of the mountain, trellised up from ridge to ridge across the Tennessee, and working its way down among the everlasting shadows. But battered, broken, worn out, its dilapidated cars pound their way down, swinging, bounding, breaking along the ragged rails, fairly shaking the screws out of the ponderous dice-boxes. To go to Charleston is a frolic, but to go to Chattanooga is sober earnest. To illustrate at once the straits and the energy of the rebels I may record a little fact. Along portions of the track between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, over which I walked, plank had been spiked upon the ties, making a wide road whereon their army wagons were driven, and the thick double rows of beans and corn growing along the rails are as good as a bill of lading as to the freight they carried.

The consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first army corps, under Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER, as announced, gives eminent satisfaction, as also does the appointment of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS as Chief of Staff. That was a clean record the soldiers made for him when they said 'he never left the field of Chicamauga till the battle was over.' The Eastern Generals who have come down into the Department of the Cumberland seemed to forget that Washington was not among their baggage; that 'the city of magnificent distances' was at last at a distance so magnificent as to render it impossible to go from war to Willard's before bed-time. One of the Generals—no matter which one—fairly telegraphed his way down from Nashville to the Tennessee. Imagine a man ordering thirty breakfasts and rooms for his suite at Stevenson, by lightning!—Stevenson with its 'Alabama House,' a good piece of property to begin a new Tophet with, should the old one be burned out."

An Unparalleled Feat in Iron Founding.

SEVENTY-TWO TONS OF METAL AT ONE "HEAT."

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Oct. 26.

We have already noticed the fact that preparations were progressing at the Fort Pitt Works, in this city, for the manufacture of twenty-inch guns, the lathe, patterns, &c., being in an advanced condition. As the experiment of manufacturing a gun of such a calibre, however, is one of great risk, it was determined to settle at least one point practically before attempting to mold the great gun, by melting, at a single heat nearly the same quantity of metal as would be required for the twenty-inch. For this purpose two guns were molded of fifteen-inch navy pattern, and each furnished with a twelve-inch instead of a fifteen-inch hollow core, making the rough weight of each of the guns nearly as great as that of the columbiad fifteen-inch. These molds were placed side by side in the pits of the new foundry, and on Saturday morning five of the furnaces in the foundry were charged, three for the special purpose of casting the great guns and two for the ordinary work of the shop. The respective weights of these charges will give some idea of the capacity of these enormous furnaces, being 34, 19, 19, 13 and 8½ tons—an aggregate of nearly 94 tons, and a far greater amount of metal, we believe, than was ever reduced in furnaces in a single establishment in one day. Seventy-two tons of this metal, being the charge of the three large furnaces, were designed for the casting of the experimental guns. The metal was led from each of these furnaces to a large pool, equi-distant from each of the molds, and communicating by two "runners" with the two "gates" of each.

About 1 o'clock three furnaces were tapped in quick succession, and in a moment three streams of molten iron were pouring into the pool from which, as the metal rose to the level of the openings, two fiery lines shot into each of the molds. The intense heat of the iron pouring along these seven streams, with the molten mass in the reservoir, seemed to have no extraordinary effect on the workmen, who performed their accustomed duties of skimming and clearing the molds with as much indifference as if the glowing metal surrounding them and filling the air with showers of sparks were harmless streams of water. Familiarity with such situations is apt to breed contempt of danger, but we believe that no accident has ever yet occurred at the works during the operation of casting. Notwithstanding the unusually risky character of the experiment on Saturday, everything passed off successfully, and the streams of hot metal and cold water, crossing and interlacing on their way, poured into the molds without accident. The success of the experiment abundantly demonstrates the capacity of the works for the manufacture of guns of twenty-inch calibre.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—Needy Bohemians, it seems, sometimes foist themselves upon the continental public as correspondents of the newspapers, a trick not unknown on this side the water. The London *Times*, for instance, thus sketches the experiences of a gentleman, all connection with whom it disclaims: "It seems that a Mr. Apel or Appel—for the heroic syllables are ambiguously spelt—has been accepted on the scene of the Polish insurrection as the correspondent of this journal, and has found himself not a little indebted to the importance with which this imaginary capacity invested him. Whoever he may be, or on whatever errand he may be bound, he did actually join one of the insurgent bands on Polish territory, and in that company he went into battle. We may hope that he conducted himself becomingly, but it appears that at the end of an engagement he was found, not metaphorically, but actually, 'up a tree.' In that proverbially awkward position he was descried by a Cossack, who endeavored to bring him down by a bullet, but who missed his mark. Judiciously declining to risk a second shot, Mr. Appel descended from his eyrie, made terms with the Cossacks below, and surrendered at discretion. The predicament might have been an exceedingly unpleasant one but for his official reputation. It is painful to think what might have become of plain Mr. Appel, taken with arms in his hands, but 'our correspondent' was reserved for a different treatment. The distinguished captive was escorted with especial ceremony to the town of Lublin, and there brought into the presence of the Russian Commander, by whom, instead of being handed over to a file of soldiers, he was invited to dinner. That he should drink the health of the Emperor Alexander was, under such circumstances, perhaps, a pardonable proceeding, but we trust it is untrue that his politeness induced him to abuse and malign the cause of his late comrades."

—*Grimm's Dictionary* is not so far from completion as it was said to be. Mr. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Norgate, writes: "I am in a position to inform you that the manuscript of the whole of the dictionary was ready before the first sheet of it went to press; that all that it required was the exact arrangement and revision, which the brothers were reluctant during their life to place in other hands. After the death of Wilhelm, Dr. Karl Hildebrand, to whom Jacob refers in the preface of the second volume as a perfectly competent collaborator, was engaged as co-editor, and he has already prepared for the press the letter K, one of the most extensive in the German alphabet. Although a short interval may elapse before the new arrangements now necessary may be completed, there is, I am informed, not only the absolute certainty of the completion of the dictionary, but the certain assurance of its being carried to an end in a much shorter time than it has taken to bring it out thus far."

—A few days ago a foolhardy act was performed by a workman employed in the restoration of the spire of the old church at Lostwithiel, Cornwall. There is a tradition that about 100 years ago, a workman named Bramble ascended the spire and drank a pint of beer on the top of the cross. One of the men now employed at the church declared that he could do what Bramble is said to have done. He accordingly made the attempt, and succeeded in reaching the top, where he drank his pint of beer and then, throwing his cup to the ground, descended in safety.

—The flute with which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours is now in the possession of Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, England. In appearance it is not unlike the leg of a stool—out of which, it is said, Bunyan, while in prison, manufactured it. When the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.

—A frightful railway accident has occurred in Spain by the falling of a bridge over which a train was passing. The total number of killed and wounded has not been ascertained, but it must be large, as no less than seven carriages filled with passengers were thrown with the engine into the river.

—In celebration of the day when Holland freed herself, fifty years ago from French rule, two monuments will be erected at the Hague and at Scheveningen, where William I. landed. Beside these, there are to be founded a kind of Pantheon and a School of Trade in memory of the great event, at Amsterdam.

—The Emperor and Empress of the French are said to have sent a message expressing their condolence to the aged Princess Czartoriski, on the occasion of the late [illegible] in Poland of the Princess Jane Czartoriski and her mother. These ladies were presented last Winter at the Tuilleries, where they met with a most cordial reception.

—A scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, C. W. Bateman, is editing for speedy publication, Dr. Taylor's translation of Kuhner's *Elementary Greek Grammar*, to which will be appended the Exercises, with over one thousand questions, and a copious Greek and English vocabulary. The publishers are W. B. Kelly, Dublin, and Simkin & Marshall, London.

—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption, at Belfast for the week ending Sept. 19, was 53,218 pounds, against 50,076 pounds the previous week, making a total of 2,024,761 pounds since the 1st of January, against 1,865,464 pounds same time last year.

—In another month or six weeks we are to expect the first number of the *Mayfair Magazine*, to be conducted by Miss Mary E. Braddon, the authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. The *Mayfair Magazine* is to be copiously illustrated, and is to include all the talents in its list of contributions.

—Synd Ahmad, a Bengalee Mahometan, who has published the first volume of a work in which he supports the historical accuracy and the Divine inspiration of the Bible, is said to be preparing a reply to Bishop Colenso.

—The National Shakespeare Committee have resolved that on the first Monday of the next month they will take into consideration a proposal for calling a public meeting in London of persons interested in the Shakespeare ter-century movement.

—A Berlin artisan has recently come into possession of MARTIN LUTHER's marriage ring, the inscription of which bears the names of LUTHER and his nun-wife. The authorities have no doubt of the genuineness of the relic.

—The total of the expenses of the late gigantic Gymnastic Festival at Leipsic, amounted to about 70,000 thalers, the receipts to about 50,000; so that the city has only to bear the deficit of 20,000 thalers—which it does most cheerfully.

—Dr. Fr. Strauss has written a new life of Jesus, differing in all respects from his former *Leben Jesu*. Renan's *Vie de Jésus* is not popular in Germany; and, it is said, of the three translations, not one will cover the expense of printing.

—A Judge in India is reported to have thus addressed a prisoner before him, prior to passing sentence: "Prisoner at the bar, Providence has given you a good degree of health and strength, *instead of which* you go about the country stealing ducks."

—The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne has just decided that women shall not any longer be permitted to sing masses in music in the cathedral of that city, but that the service shall in future be chanted only by men.

—The Marseilles journals announce that M. Maczuski, the well-known blindfold chess player, has settled in that town, and issued notice of his intention to give lessons in the noble game.

—Chopin's piano-forte, which had come into possession of his sister, a lady of Warsaw, was among the many precious relics recently destroyed by the Russians who pillaged the Zamoyski Palace.

—The annual consumption of grapes in Paris is estimated at 5,000,000 kilogrammes, comprising grapes from the southern departments of France, which are the first to arrive in the market.

—Madame La Grange, the cantatrice, has created a *furore* in Spain. It is said that on two nights 5,400 bouquets and 100 doves and Canary birds were thrown to her on the stage.

—The Empress Eugenie left Seville on the 10th by rail for Cadiz, and embarked in her yacht for a cruise round by Gibraltar to Alicante.

—The personalty of the late Lord Normanby has been sworn under £25,000.

—Lord Lyndhurst's death causes a vacancy in the High Stewardship of Cambridge University.

—Herr Ernest has been busy over a set of short studies for the violin.

—There are in England and Wales 102,482 housemaids.

Look out for Election Frauds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That part of section 6 of the law of 1859, known as the Registry act, which relates to unregistered voters, is as follows:

"No vote shall be received at any annual election in this State, unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said Registry made on the Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election, unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the Board of Inspectors *his affidavit giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for correcting the alphabetical list*, and prove, by the oath of a householder of the District in which he offers his vote, *that he knows such person to be an inhabitant of the District*, and if in any city, giving the residence of such person within said District."

It will be seen by the above how easy it is to commit frauds under the Registry law; for in the case of *unregistered voters* the law does not require the Board to take, and they do not take, any proof of the qualifications of such voters; in other words, the applicant proves by his own oath his *reason* for omitting to register his name, and any reason is made by the law sufficient, and by the oath of his friend, a householder, (it is not required even that he be a *voter*, as in the case of a challenge,) that he resides within the Election District. No proof is required that the man is twenty-one years of age, or that he is naturalized, or has been ten days a citizen, or has lived twelve months in the State, or four in the county, or that he has not already voted.

Whereas, to get one's name upon the registry, a man has to satisfy the Board of his right to vote. The man, therefore, who is an undoubted voter, and registers his name in compliance with the law, is met with embarrassments and safeguards, and must prove that he possesses the qualifications of an elector, while the scamp who meditates a fraud and is not entitled to vote at all, finds the avenue to the ballot-box wholly unobstructed, and is allowed to vote with the greatest facility and ease. While this is the absurd state of the law, of course frauds upon the election franchise are not looked for from the registered, but the unregistered voter; and the great, nay, absolute importance of having a Committee to attend the polls at every election district in the City, and remain all day and challenge every unregistered voter, is apparent to the feeblest understanding. And yet, so far as I can ascertain, not one Republican or Union organization in the City has appointed or contemplates the appointment of any such Committee, and certain it is that none such existed at the last election, and that more than 10,000 fraudulent votes for SEYMOUR were cast in consequence in this City.

The Ward organizations are generally "close corporations," and many of them, I am sorry to say, of such a character as to forbid a respectable man joining them, and it is next to impossible to effectuate any reform through them; but immediately after the election last Fall, when I had carefully noted the vicious features of the voting system here, I called attention to it in a series of communications to the newspapers, which called out several replies, by which it appeared that my observations in one district were fully confirmed in all others.

There is no way, Mr. Editor, to prevent an overwhelming majority in this City for the wrong side but through the agency of Committees of Vigilance who shall be charged with the duty of *getting in* the legal voters of each district, but particularly, and most important of all, of *challenging* and *keeping out* the fraudulent votes of the unregistered.

It is now one week to the election, and no time is to be lost; but enough remains, if vigorous and vigilant men will seize hold of and employ it.

D. C. B.

Gen. Rosecrans and the Battle of Chickamauga.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In late articles on the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS, it has become common to characterize his absence from the field of Chickamauga as something mysterious. To explain it will be merely necessary to call attention to the position in which he found himself placed on the second day of the battle, for it is not claimed that he was absent during the first day's engagement. During the early part of Sunday the persistent attack of the overwhelming forces of the rebels made it obvious to all that the United States forces would have to fall back to some more secure position nearer to Chattanooga. *Gen. Rosecrans never having been in Chattanooga*, (nor nearer than he was on that day,) rode forward to that place to select his new line of defence, leaving the army under the charge of his corps commanders. It was after he left that the forces under MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN were thrown into confusion. These facts give the best of reasons for the presence of the Commanding General in Chattanooga, but do not excuse his lieutenants in the slightest degree. When it becomes necessary for an army to fall back to a position in the rear, it is usual for the commander, unless he has been previously acquainted with the locality, to examine the ground in person. The fact that neither ROSECRANS nor his army, (with the exception of a portion of CRITTENDEN's corps,) were ever in Chattanooga until after the battle has not been sufficiently impressed upon the public mind.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 26.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Quota of this City.

Deputy Provost-Marshal Gen. Nugent has received his instructions under the new call for troops. The quotas of the Southern Division, which comprises the first ten Congressional districts, New-York City, Long Island, Staten Island and Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties, are as follows:

First District (Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties)	1,663
Second District, (Brooklyn,)	3,094
Third District, (Brooklyn,)	3,343
Fourth District, (New-York,)	4,316
Fifth District, (New-York,)	2,501
Sixth District, (New-York,)	3,312
Seventh District, (New-York,)	2,544
Eighth District, (New-York,)	3,061
Ninth District, (New-York,)	1,687
Tenth District, (Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties,)	1,774
Total	26,940

The quotas of the same Districts under the previous call and the number of men secured under the draft up to the 17th inst., were as follows:

	Quotas.	No. of Men Fur'd.		Quotas.	No. of Men Fur'd.
1st District	2,611	[illegible]	7th District	2,050	236
2nd District	2,050	[illegible]	8th District	2,050	466
3d District	2,697	301	9th District	2,821	611
4th District	2,050	[illegible]	10th District	2,230	291
5th District	2,050	509			
6th District	4,838	[illegible]	Totals	24,487	4,755

This shows a total deficiency of 19,732, of which the proportion of this city is 12,127. The Provost-General has directed, if a draft in January is necessary, that all deficiencies on the late one be added to the new quotas; so this City will have added 12,127 deficiency to its 16,121 new quota, and be compelled to furnish a total of 28,248.

The new enrollment in the Districts where only half of the quotas were drawn will be proceeded with forthwith.

Naval Movements.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF ADMIRAL PAULDING TO THE FRENCH FLEET.

Yesterday Rear-Admiral Paulding, commanding the naval station in New-York, accompanied by his Aid and Capt. Meade, of the *North Carolina*, embarked on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, and proceeded down the bay to the anchorage of the French flag-ship *Guerriere*, where the steamer stopped, and the Admiral's barge rowed the distinguished party to the frigate. The Admiral was received on board the vessel with the courtesy characteristic of Frenchmen, and was warmly entertained while there. On leaving the ship an Admiral's salute was fired by the *Guerriere*, which was returned in a few moments afterward by the receiving-ship at the Navy-yard. Admiral Paulding was highly pleased with his visit, and speaks in the highest terms of the discipline and character of the French officers and sailors.

LAUNCH TO-DAY.

The United States steamer *Peoria*, 840 tons burthen, will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to-day at 10½ o'clock. Persons desiring to see the launch must procure passes from a naval officer, or they cannot be admitted.

THE IRON-CLAD FLEET OFF CHARLESTON.

As a great many important changes have taken place in the composition of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston, we append a correct list of the vessels, together with the names of the officers commanding:

Steam frigate *Ironsides*—Capt. Rowan.
Monitor *Patapsco*—Capt. T. Stevens.
Monitor *Lehigh*—Capt. A. Bryson.
Monitor *Weehawken*—Capt. Calhoun.
Monitor *Nantucket*—Capt. J. C. Beaumont.
Monitor *Passaic*—Capt. E. Simpson.
Monitor *Catskill*—Lieut. G. Sitley.
Monitor *Nahant*—Lieut. J. J. Cornwell.

The *Nantucket* is in Warsaw Sound. The *Passaic* and *Montauk* are at Port Royal completing repairs.

MAILS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

The United States steamer *Union* will sail from this port on the 11th of November for the South Atlantic blockading fleet, and will take a mail. Parties having friends on board of the ships of Admiral Dahlgren's squadron, are informed that letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and left, free of postage, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be cheerfully forwarded. The United States steamer *Newbern* will sail also in a few days for the North Atlantic blockading fleet, and will take letters and papers for the vessels of that squadron.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER CROCUS.

Information has reached the Navy Department, of the loss of the United States steamer *Crocus*, a small vessel which was purchased here some time since for the purpose of acting as tow-boat in the South Atlantic squadron. A few days after she was delivered over to the Navy, alterations were made in her, a battery put on board and a crew and officers assigned to her. She left almost at the same time with other vessels of her size, bound for Admiral Dahlgren's squadron, and seemed as well able as any of them to make her way in a heavy sea. She fell in with a gale, however, when near Charleston, which sunk her; but her officers and crew were saved and were distributed among the other vessels of the South Atlantic fleet. The following was a list of her officers: Commander, Acting Ensign J. L. G. Wenter; Acting Master's Mates, Wm. H. Leavitt, W. S. Baldwin and John R. Bailey; Engineers, David Newell, A. D. Witherell, Sylvester W. King and John B. Whitlock.

NEW NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Tuesday from Secretary Welles, directing a Board of Officers to repair on board of the United States school-ship *Savannah*, to investigate there the merits of a new gun-carriage which has just been presented for the approbation of the navy. The following officers compose the Board: Lieut.-Commanders Upshur, Young and Lester. On arriving on board of the *Savannah*, Capt. Barrett exhibited to them the carriage, which was minutely examined. The Board then made a report, which was signed by all its members, and transmitted it to the Navy Department. We understand that the opinion of the officers on the merits of the gun is favorable.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels were offered to the Navy Department during the week ending Oct. 17: A. C. Nickerson, New-York, offers for sale the steam-tugs *Clinton* for $13,000, and *J. T. Jenkins* for $17,000; or will charter them at the same rate as is paid for other steamers of the same class; Henry Winsor & Co., Philadelphia, offer for sale a tugboat for $25,000; Samuel S. Smoot, Washington, offers for sale steamer *Washington Hunt* for $10,500; Jas. D. Stevenson, New-York, offers for sale steam propellor *Thomas Foulkes* (no terms stated); C. S. Bushnell, New-Haven, offers for sale steamer *Commander* for $47,500.

OFFICERS ORDERED AWAY.

The following orders have been issued by the Navy Department affecting officers of the United States Marine corps of this station: Capt. S. L. Browne has been ordered to Mare Island, California, to report to the officers commanding the barracks there; Lieut. E. H. Carter has been ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard; Lieut. G. H. Stoddard has been ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard. These officers have all set about obeying their orders.

Melancholy Suicide.

A BOOK-KEEPER HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS ROOM.

John L. Manning, a native of this State, aged about 30 years, committed suicide at his boarding-house, No. 176 Bleecker-street, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last, under the following circumstances: For some time past the deceased had been employed as a book-keeper by the firm of Messrs. Claflin & Mellen, of this City. About ten days ago he complained of being ill, and a day or two after he informed his employers that he was unable to attend to business, and must go home to recruit, and for a week previous to his decease he was confined to his room. Soon after 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he requested his attendant, who was a young woman named Miss Elizabeth Q. Rice, to go out and pay a doctor's bill; at the same time he gave her some money for the purpose. Elizabeth was absent a little over half an hour, and when she returned she found the door of his room locked upon the inside. She knocked repeatedly, but receiving no answer she at length became suspicious that all was not right, and went in pursuit of the landlady of the house. The two went up to the room and tried to gain admittance by the door. Being unsuccessful in that, they, after much difficulty, entered through an adjoining room. They found Manning suspended by the neck from the foot-board of his bed by a handkerchief, his lower limbs resting on the floor. He was dead, and from all appearances life had been extinct for several minutes.

Coroner Wildey was notified, and yesterday he held an inquest on the body, when the above facts were testified to. It was furthermore ascertained that young Manning had learned, as he supposed, that he had been drafted, and his friends believe that this circumstance weighed heavily on his mind, and rendered him at times so dejected as to unfit him for either business or social life. His resolve to commit the rash deed can be accounted for by his acquaintances upon no other theory than his dread of being compelled to serve his country. It does not appear, however, that he had been drafted, or that there was any probability he would be. Miss Rice is a respectable young woman. She became acquainted with Manning on the 17th of February last, and was to have been married to him in a few weeks. The deceased formerly resided in Yonkers.

The Funeral of Capt. Squires.

The funeral of Capt. Peter Squires, of the Second Precinct, whose death has been reported in the Times, will take place this morning, at 11 o'clock, from Dr. Smith's church, in Broome-street, corner of Ridge. As will be seen by the following order, the members of the department will turn out in large force:

Office of the Superintendent of Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York, Oct. 27, 1863.
To the Captain of the — Precinct:

Special Order.—Capt. Peter Squires, late in command of the Second Precinct, but for many years previously of the Eleventh Precinct, and the oldest Captain in the force—having been appointed in 1845—died on the morning of the 26th inst.

As an officer Capt. Squires had the confidence of his superiors and the esteem of his subordinates, and was universally respected by his fellow-citizens as a faithful officer and useful citizen.

As a mark of respect to the deceased, the funeral will be attended by the Police Department. You will report with two sergeants, one roundsman, and twenty-four patrolmen, in full uniform, belts and batons, and white gloves, to Inspector Carpenter, at these headquarters, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. The line will be formed in Mulberry-street, right resting on Houston-street.

The detachment from the Second Precinct will act as guard of honor.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Daniel Carpenter, Inspector.

The New Jewish Orphan Asylum.

The Israelites of this City are now about completing their beautiful New Orphan Asylum on the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue. The success of this enterprise is regarded by our Hebrew population as marking an epoch in the progress of Judaism in America and hence awakens their deepest interest. The edifice has been constructed under the auspices of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, into which the German Hebrew Benevolent Society was merged in 1859. Ground was broken in August, 1862, and on the 30th September, in that year, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies in the presence of Rabbi Raphall and the Jewish clergy, a large concourse of the Hebrews resident in this vicinity, and very many noted citizens of all denominations. The building is about finished, and within as well as without is one of the best appointed Asylums, and most beautiful structures in the country. Set back 125 feet from the avenue, it has a principal frontage of 120 feet on Seventy-seventh-street by 60 feet in depth and 90 in height to the top of the ornamental cupola. It consists within of cellars, basement, three stories and an attic. There are wings and projecting gables to the main building, the whole being in the Romanesque style of architecture, after the plans of H. Fernbach the architect, the mason-work by Wm. Lambeer, Jr., and the carpenter-work by Herbert & Gibson. The cellars are built in the most substantial manner, of the best quarried bluestone, with hammered facings; the basement front is of Connecticut brown-stone, with rustic joints, and the remaining upper frontage of the best Philadelphia pressed brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The principal entrance, on Seventy-seventh-street, is reached by a handsome flight of brown-stone steps, with railings of the same material, and pedestals representing at the top the globe and bands, typical of charity spanning the earth. Over the doorway is an arched slab bearing the inscription, "Hebrew Orphan Asylum;" and in the centre of each of the projecting gables is a *Mogen David*, or David's shield, of double triangles, with the date "1862" on the main projection. The interior is arranged in vast halls for school-rooms, play-rooms, dormitories, hospital apartments, with a library, grand reception saloon, chapel, and the apartments of the superintendent and his family. The arrangements for the laundry, bakery, kitchen, bathing, heat, light and ventilation are of the most improved kind. The accommodation is ample for 200 orphans. The edifice and its fittings are now nearly complete, at a cost of about $50,000, and reflect great credit, not only upon the architect and contractors, but also upon the Building Committee—Messrs. M. Rossman, Philip Frankenheimer, Samuel Hackes, Jacob Goldsmith, Henry Lewis, H. B. Herts, Jr., S. M. Cohen, M. Cooper, W. Heller and Seligman Adler.

In a few days this Asylum will be inaugurated with solemn and imposing ceremonies.

A dramatic entertainment in aid of the Asylum is proposed for the 10th of next month at Niblo's Saloon, under the auspices of the Literary and Social Union. The Union is composed of young men who have heartily enlisted for the charitable purpose, and with a determination to make it in all respects a success.

Extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

A meeting of the association having in charge the matter of urging the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem River, was held at Bright's Hotel, Manhattanville, on Tuesday evening last. A deputation from Westchester County was present. The Westchester County men are beginning to take the matter up, as they feel deeply interested in the completion of the project, and they stated that at the next meeting they would send a large deputation.

Thomas Manson, Esq., presided. It was stated that Dr. Wetherell, one of the contractors, was urging the completion of his contract in a very satisfactory manner, and Mr. W. B. Harrison stated that they should keep their eye on Bartlett Smith, the other contractor. It was also said that Dr. Wetherell would be a loser $8,000 by his contract. Mr. Manson said that some parties had reflected on Mr. George Law for not urging the line on to its completion, but that gentleman had asserted over and over again that he was only kept back by the contractors. If they finished the grading he was ready to lay the rails, and was doing so as fast as they did the grading. The line was now open to Eighty-fourth-street.

Mr. Harison said: "There is no use in quarrelling with Mr. George Law unless you have plenty of money. [Laughter.] I believe, however, that he is clear of all blame in the matter."

After some desultory remarks the meeting adjourned, previous to which they decided that the next should be held at the Lion Brewery Hotel, and that every exertion should be made to have it an influential one. Dr. F. Carman, Esq., will, it is expected, preside on the occasion referred to.

An Explanation.

The following letter, addressed to Hon. George Opdyke, explains itself. The matter of the flag did, at the time the incident occurred, create no little comment:

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited, No. 95 Bishopsgate-street, London, Oct. 7, 1863.

Sir: The Directors of this Company learn with much pleasure that you had kindly consented to preside at a *déjeûner*, which it was the desire of the Directors to offer as a compliment to the authorities of New York, on board their steamship *Adriatic*, on the first visit of one of the ships of their line to your City, after the resumption of their Postal contract.

The Directors find, with much regret, that this intention was not carried into effect; and they observe with great concern, in the Boston newspapers, that the American National flag was not displayed from one of their ships, as had previously been customary. Fearing that these circumstances may give rise to an impression that the Company are acting on principles which would be inconsistent with the respect due to the American authorities, and entirely contrary to their real wishes, I am instructed to request you will accept the assurance I am directed to offer, that in the intercourse of the Company with the United States, the Directors would consider it a dereliction of their duty if they were to neglect any mark of the respect they entertain and desire to manifest for the authorities of your country and City.

The Directors trust that you will excuse their troubling you with this explanation, and they will be gratified and obliged if you will kindly contribute, in any consistent manner, to dispel any unfounded impressions, such as those to which I have referred.

I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
HENRY BOIS, Secretary.
To His Honor the Mayor of New-York.

An Appeal to the Public.

There are many benevolent operations in this City which need at this time the especial support of the public. Among these is the Ladies' Christian Association.

For more than three years this Association has been interested in assisting and encouraging young women who are struggling to support themselves. A class of persons who, with unexampled energy and perseverance, press on in their efforts to maintain their independence, yet often needing a helping hand. They are those who in childhood had happy homes and parents to supply their wants, but who are now obliged to struggle for themselves, often without friends or influence.

They need to be guarded from the temptations and impositions which surround them here, and to be encouraged and assisted in getting employment. In order to do this more effectually, the Ladies' Christian Association has established a boarding-house, which is located at No. 160 East Fourteenth-street, where such young persons may feel that they are under the protection of Christian friends.

Those who find their home there are mostly pupils in the School of Design for women, teachers and seamstresses, besides others who are seeking employment; for such the managers of the Association would be glad to hear of situations. Hitherto the public has only been solicited for aid in paying the rent of the house and in providing the necessary furniture, the daily expenses having been for the most part met from money received from boarders; now, however, this is entirely inadequate, owing to the great advance in the price of provisions and coal.

The rate of board cannot be increased, because there has not been a proportionate advance in the price paid for women's labor. Seamstresses who work for large establishments in the City can only earn from $3 to $4 per week, and many teachers receive very little more. The Ladies' Christian Association, therefore, take this method of appealing to the public to assist them in sustaining this enterprise. The experience of each year has proved the great need of such a home, and leads the managers to desire that not merely one, but numbers of them, may be established and sustained in this City.

Donations may be sent to the Treasurer of the Ladies' Christian Association, Miss M. A. Hall, No. 13 West Forty-second-street, or to either of the Directresses, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, No. 107 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Dyer, No. 101 East Nineteenth-street; Mrs. [illegible] Hall, No. 13 West Forty-second-street.

Honors to Major-Gen. Sickles.

The following invitation was forwarded from this City to Major-Gen. Sickles, on Monday last, by the gentlemen whose names are signed thereto:

New-York, Oct. 24, 1863.

Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles:

Sir: The undersigned, citizens of New-York, have watched with solicitude and admiration your career in the Army of the Potomac, and desire to have a personal opportunity of expressing their high estimation of your services and merits.

They are impelled to this, that they may avow their approval, not merely of your achievements as a soldier, but also your steadfast patriotism as a citizen.

They feel assured that the sentiment which moves them is that entertained by the great masses of your fellow-citizens in this State, who, constantly feeling a personal pride in your exploits, are deeply touched by your recent sacrifices.

In accordance with the sentiment just referred to, and without any reference to the principle or practices which affect political parties, we request you to name some day when it will suit your convenience and pleasure to meet us at a public dinner in this City. Yours respectfully, &c.,

E. D. Morgan,
Shephard Knapp,
A. V. Stout,
John H. Cheever,
Horace Greeley,
Wm. Hegeman,
Elijah R. Ward,
Samuel Betts,
Leonard W. Jerome,
John Decker,
Anthony Bleecker,
Rufus F. Andrews,
Henry Hilton,
John Cochrane,
Charles K. Graham,
Abraham Wakeman,
Ethan Allen,
C. S. Spencer,
John T. Hoffman,
James T. Brady,
Moses H. Grinnell,
George Opdyke,
Henry J. Raymond,
George Wilkes,
E. Delafield Smith,
Francis B. Spinola,
John R. Brady,
Richard Busteed,
John H. White,
Isaac Sherman,
H. B. Stanton,
John M. Carnochan,
Chas. S. Stetson,
Chas. P. Kirkland,
Geo. Denison,
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,
Francis G. Young,
Edward N. Dickerson,
D. T. Valentine,
and others.

THE GENERAL'S REPLY.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

Gentlemen: Your invitation to meet a number of my fellow-citizens at a public dinner in the City of New-York, which I have had the honor to receive to-day, is an expression of commendation and regard alike precious to me as a soldier and a citizen. Among the signatures I recognize those who exert no inconsiderable influence upon the public action of our State, and if I have deserved their good opinion, so gracefully conveyed in the compliment now tendered, I have no reason to regret any of the consequences of my decision to serve the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

The steady progress of our cause, not only in the field, but in the great forum of public opinion, is an appropriate theme for general felicitation. There is no doubt the rebels have relied very much upon foreign intervention and our own dissensions. Recent events indicate that the future policy of Europe will be governed by a desire to remain on terms of amity and good will with the United States. These are guarantees that the war, vast as it is, will not be suffered to assume larger proportions, and involve other nations in the issue.

It follows that our success depends entirely upon the concentration of our resources against the enemy. Baffled in Europe, and disappointed in all their anticipations, founded upon the course of the North, the rebels will now for the first time comprehend, that from those sources they have no remaining chance of success. The united power and unflinching purpose of twenty millions of people must prevail—fighting in a cause for which the general voice of civilization invokes the sanction of religion, and commends the sacrifices which patriotism inspires.

It is absurd in time of war to maintain great armies, and at the same moment withhold from the Government the vital support of public opinion. To array the masses against the Government neutralizes the heroic services of our gallant battalions, and by prolonging the war, costs thousands of lives and countless millions of treasure.

Permit me to avail myself of the occasion to appeal to my fellow-citizens everywhere, to reject the leadership of those who are obliged to defend their patriotism. While the war lasts let us sustain the Government with the mind, and heart, and muscle of the whole country. Reserving all incidental questions for the future, and discarding all other political objects, let the people at home coöperate with the army in restoring peace, by destroying the power of our enemies.

It would afford me the utmost pleasure to meet you in the agreeable way you propose, and my regret in being compelled, on account of my health, to decline your courteous invitation, is increased by the belief that the occasion would have been a loyal demonstration, somewhat conducive to the public good. I trust, however, it will not be long before I may have an opportunity to meet my friends in New-York in a less formal way, and thank them for their kindness. Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

To Jas. T. Brady, Saml. R. Betts, E. D. Morgan, John Decker, R. F. Andrews, and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Corner-Stone Laid.—The corner-stone of the Reformed Dutch Church at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was laid on Tuesday last. The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Matthews, who subsequently made a brief address. Then a historical sketch of the enterprise was read by the pastor, Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, who laid the stone, and the exercises were concluded with an address by Rev. A. R. Thompson. Rev. Wm. Taylor and Rev. Mr. Styker also officiated. Among the articles placed in the corner stone were copies of the Orthodox religious publications of the day, a copy of the Fulton-st. Prayer Meeting Hymns, the Order of Exercises and Hymns sung at the laying of the stone, Photographs of Rev. A. R. Thompson, Rev. P. M. Brett and Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, Postage Currency of various denominations, American silver coins and over 70 varieties of copper coins and tokens, a memorial sketch of the former pastor, Rev. J. E. Miller, with resolutions of the Consistory published after his death; also a similar memorial of Rev. Dr. Brett. The proposed dimensions of the building in the clear are as follows; Length, 87 feet 10 inches; width, 53 feet 4 inches. The building is to be wood filled in with brick; the style of architecture is to be gothic, and it is an interesting fact that the condition made by the donor of the lot upon which the church is building,—that the structure should not be mortgaged, is likely to be met, as the entire amount necessary to complete it is now in bank awaiting the draft of the architect.

New Landing at the Battery.—Several officials, who have places of business at or near the foot of Whitehall-street, are about making a move with a view to induce our City authorities to build some kind of landing for small boats in the vicinity of the battery. Opposite this point nearly all foreign vessels of war come to anchor, and it is a well-known fact that their officers and crew can only reach dry land by clambering up a very forlorn pair of steps, originally intended for the accommodation of boatmen, some distance above the Battery. When the City had occasion to invite Prince Napoleon, and "our Russian visitors," it was with great difficulty the distinguished guests could be safely landed. It is stated the Prince actually "fell down stairs," and was obliged to be escorted through the City covered with no inconsiderable amount of slime and seaweed. Our Russian friends scarcely fared any better. An improvement has long been needed in this direction. A sea or marine wall can be built at very slight expense, and after this shall have been accomplished we will only have done what has not been neglected at any other harbor of importance in this country or elsewhere.

Through Trains from New-York to Washington.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* announces that by the 20th of next month, the arrangements for running through trains between New-York and Washington will be completed. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have had a number of cars constructed with wheels that will suit the gauge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and on and after the 20th of next month the passengers from New-York for Washington will be conveyed through without change of cars or baggage. The trains will leave the Trenton road, near Lehigh-avenue, and pass over the Reading Railroad, and cross the Falls of Schuylkill Bridge, and thence to the foot of the old inclined plane at the Columbia Bridge, at which point the train will follow the west bank of the Schuylkill, on the Jackson Railroad to the West Philadelphia Water Works, and there connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad and cross the Schuylkill again over the new bridge, near the Arsenal, so as to get upon the Baltimore Road. This route will be used until the junction road is completed and the new route for the Trenton Road to connect with it is ready for use.

City Missions.—The City Tract Society, laboring by its missionaries and visitors through all seasons, in the streets, and lanes, and alleys of the City's poor, held a meeting on Tuesday evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Several of the missionaries addressed the meeting, narrating facts gathered from their own experience and observation, illustrating the power of the gospel and the value of the divine remedy for the social evils of our City. Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, one of the pastors, remarked briefly on the necessity of such an agency, its adaptation to the end designed, and the great responsibility of the church to carry it forward and extend its influence. Among the figures given, we note the following: 76,805 tracts distributed; 791 volumes loaned; 192 children into Sunday School; 493 persons to church; 330 religious meetings; and 27 conversions.

The Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery.—A detachment of the Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, 180 men, arrived from Albany Barracks last evening, and immediately embarked on the steam transport *Charles Osgood* for Fortress Monroe, where they will join their comrades in arms, who are anxiously awaiting their arrival. A more noble, [illegible] set of men have not left the State. There were [illegible] veterans—returned two years' men—under command of Capt. McLoughlin (also a veteran), of Utica, where most of his men were enlisted. All who wish to join a first-class regiment, we would advise them to do so immediately, as the regiment is nearly full, there being at present about 800 in the field. Col. J. J. Morrison, Commander of the regiment, is well known to our New-York military men.

Bible Union Anniversary.—The following gentlemen have engaged to be present and address the Bible Union during its anniversary meetings, which commenced Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, in the Broome-street Church, New-York: Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., New-York; Rev. T. J. Conant, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. E. W. Bliss, Williamsburgh; Rev. J. Edred Jones, Utica; Rev. Alfred Harris, Hoboken; Rev. W. H. Pendleton, New-York; Rev. S. Adsit, Palmyra; Eld. L. C. Stevens, Iowa; Rev. Austin Craig, Blooming Grove; Rev. T. M. Hopkins, Geneva; Rev. W. Cathcart, Philadelphia; Rev. G. W. Huntly, Spencer, N. Y. Rev. S. E. Shepard, of Pennsylvania, Rev. U. C. Brewer, of New-York, and Rev. A. N. Gilbert, of Connecticut, have also been invited, and are expected to address the Union.

Meeting of the Journeymen Cigar-Makers.—Tuesday night, delegates from the principal cigar manufactories in this City met at Lindenmuller's Hall, No. 199 Bowery, for the purpose of forming a mutual protection association. Representatives from fifty shops, representing eight hundred operatives, were in attendance. Mr. Lewis Cohen was called to the Chair, and Mr. Charles Jacobs appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, when a constitution and by-laws were read and approved for the government of the Association. The President appointed a Committee to call at the different workshops in the City, and notify the operatives of the existence of such an association, and request their attendance at the next regular meeting.

The Police Among the Gamblers.—Officers Dowdell, Cummings and Hogan, of the Toombs Police Court, at a late hour on Tuesday night, made a descent on the gambling-house No. 65 Walker-street, alleged to have been kept by James Stewart. The latter was arrested, also Jeremiah Hogan, James B. Moran, David Johnson and Stephen Burns. The arrests were made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, on the complaint of W. H. Daley, of No. 4 Fulton-street. The latter alleges that Stewart and one Velson, won from him at one sitting, on the night of the 13th inst., at a game of "Faro," the sum of $685. The officers also seized a large quantity of gambling implements and $12 in money. The prisoners were held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

Our Russian Guests.—Flag-Captain Illasewitch, Messrs. Baritzer, Franoff, Priest Danomey, and many others of the senior Muscovite officers, have availed themselves of an invitation to sit for photographs at Meade's galleries, Broadway opposite the Park. The likenesses of the distinguished strangers are all excellent, and the showy uniforms of the Imperial navy set off the pictures to great advantage. The most striking portrait is that of the priest, in his clerical robes and high round cap, whose benevolent and handsome face and courteous bearing are the constant talk of everybody who has visited the *Alexander Nevsky*.

Fatal Car Accident.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of John McGlennehan, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, who died from injuries received on the 18th inst., by being run over by a car of the Second-avenue line, near Ninety-first-street. The deceased, it appears, was trying to get on to the seat where the driver sits, a one-horse car, when he slipped and fell under the wheel. His leg was crushed, and he was otherwise injured. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Furlough to New-York Soldiers in Philadelphia.—The Medical Director of the Philadelphia District has issued the following order to the Surgeons in his Department:

Sir: You are directed, without delay, to give ten days' furlough, with free transportation home and back, to all soldiers of New-York regiments under your charge.

SURGEON U. S. A., Medical Director.

Death by Jumping from a Window.—Nelly McGowan, aged 30 years, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the result of injuries sustained by jumping from the third story window of house No. 508 East Twenty-ninth-street on the 16th of September last. The deceased is supposed to have been laboring under the effects of liquor at the time she took the fatal leap. Coroner Wildey held an inquest.

Arrest of Rebel Pirate Seamen.—On Tuesday four seamen, named Charles A. Grovan, John Jackson, John Corwin and John Brown, were arrested at Quarantine by Officers Nesbit and Blackman, of the Harbor Police. The men under arrest formerly belonged to the rebel pirate cruiser *Florida*, and were shipped on board the British ship *Francis A. Palmer*, recently arrived from Liverpool.

Inspection Yesterday.—The Eleventh, Sixty-ninth and Twenty-second regiments, of the Fourth brigade, S. N. G. Gen. Ewen, were inspected yesterday at Washington Parade-ground. The regiments turned out in fine numbers, and their appearance and drill were in the highest degree creditable to officers and men. It was a fine day for the duty, and the square was crowded with spectators.

The Union Home and School.—The Fair for the Union Home and School for the children of our volunteers, at No. 446 Broadway, is meeting with great success. A sacred, patriotic and miscellaneous concert is given this evening. The programme is a most attractive one, the cause such as should appeal to every one for support.

Collision.—The Prussian brig *Pius IX*, for Queenstown, with a cargo of grain, while at anchor off Quarantine, came in contact with Bremen steamship *New York*, from Bremen, and lost her jib-boom, bowsprit and cutwater, with all the head gear. She will return for repairs.

Freedman's Relief Association.—The National Freedman's Relief Association have sent to Fernandina, Fla., by the steamer *Fulton*, which sailed Tuesday, the following teachers: Miss Chloe Merick, Miss Annie Burch, Miss Mary Burch, Miss Botts and Miss Slocum.

Collision on the East River.—The schooner *Mary Bell* and the lighter *John Eagen* came in collision yesterday afternoon opposite Pier No. 13 East River, and while the vessels were being separated, a seaman from the former, named Thomas Hovey, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

Killed by a Truck.—Messrs. Stuart, the sugar refiners, desire the report corrected that it was one of their drivers who run over and killed Thomas Lee, on Saturday. The driver was not in their employ nor was the cart theirs.

A Cup of Water.—Very neat hydrants are being placed in the streets, with cup and chain attached, at which the thirsty can quaff the pure Croton. Long have they been needed, and many will be the thanks for the cups of water they will furnish.

Change of Landing.—The Hamburg and Bremen steamers are about to change their place of landing, which was formerly at Pier No. 21 North River, to the new steamship docks in Hoboken.

Arrivals from Hilton Head, S. C.—The steamers *America* and *Karnak*, which left Hilton Head, S. C., on the 22d inst., report heavy weather. They bring no news of importance.

Bark Raised.—The British bark *Queen Mab*, which was burned last August and towed to the flats off Ellis' Island, is now being raised.

Arrival of a French Gunboat.—The French steam gunboat *Grenade*, from Charleston, arrived yesterday afternoon.

Personal.—Maj. W. J. Wood, Paymaster U. S. A., arrived yesterday from Hilton Head on the transport *Karnak* from that place.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Parade and Review of the Eleventh Brigade.—The Fall parade and review of the Eleventh brigade N. Y. S. M., under command of Gen. Jesse C. Smith, took place yesterday. The regiments consist of the Twenty-third, Col. Pratt; Forty-seventh, Col. Meserole; Fifty-second, Col. Cole; Fifty-sixth, Col. Adams, in all numbering about twelve hundred men. They formed at their respective armories and marched through Willow, Cranberry, Fulton, Clinton, Atlantic and Court streets, arriving at the City Hall about noon, where they passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council. Resuming the line of march, the brigade proceeded along Fulton and Flatbush avenues to Polhemus Grove, near the city line, where they were inspected and afterwards reviewed by Major-Gen. Duryea and Staff. They subsequently executed a number of field movements, in which several of the regiments showed great proficiency. Several hundred spectators were present, the ladies largely predominating. The brigade returned to the city about dark.

The Brooklyn Mayoralty Candidates.—A rumor has been very generally circulated within the past two or three days that Col. Alfred M. Wood, the Union nominee for Mayor, has declined to run for the office, and would give his influence to Mayor Kalbfleisch, the Independent candidate. We are assured that there is no truth whatever in the rumor. Col. Wood has no intention, and never had any, of withdrawing his name. He has served his country faithfully as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and is perfectly willing to serve the city as faithfully as he has the nation, if it is the good pleasure of the people to elect him Mayor.

Kings County Nominations.—The following are the nominations thus far made by the different parties in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings:

	Dem.	Union.
Sheriff	John McNamee	Robert W. Steele.
County Judge	James Troy	John Dikeman.
Supts. of Poor	James Boyle	Norris W. Roberts.
	John Delaney	Chas. E. Neuhans.
Just. of Sess	N. I. Stillwell	Wm. H. Hoyt.
Mayor	Benjamin Prince	Alfred M. Wood.
Street Com	Tho. H. Murphy	J. Oakely Modyne.
Justice of the Peace.		
District. 3	Michael Walsh	Benj. S. Moorehouse.
4	John H. Colohan	Abram H. Daley.
5	John A. Brown	Anthony Walter.
Justice of Supreme Court.		
2	Joseph F. Barnard	Grenville T. Jenks.
State Senator.		
2	Samuel E. Johnson	Demas Strong.
3	Henry C. Murphy	Marcus D. Moore.
Assembly.		
1	Thomas Stewart	Philip S. Crooke.
2	John O'Conner	Hugh Allen.
3	Wm. C. Dewitt	Edward D. White.
4	Andrew Walsh	Cornelius McArdle.
5	John C. Jacobs	John C. Perry.
6	Chas. C. Egan	Angelo Newton.
7	Francis Swift	Jacob Worth.

Hiram Kellum (Dem.) and Theophilus C. Callicott (Independent) are also candidates for Assembly in the Fifth District.

The following nominations were made by the Independent Democrats, or Taxpayers' party:

Mayor—Martin Kalbfleisch.
Street Commissioner—Elisha W. Hinman.
Sheriff—John McNamee.
Superintendents of Poor—John Delaney, Francis J. Reitz.
Justice of Sessions—Nicholas I. Stillwell.
Judge of Supreme Court, 2d District—Joseph F. Barnard.

Senator.

Second District—Samuel E. Johnson.
Third District—Henry C. Murphy.

Assembly.

First District—Thomas Stewart.
Second District—Winchester Britton.
Third District—Wm. C. Dewitt.
Fourth District—Andrew Walsh.

Justices of the Peace.

Third District—Michael Walsh.
Fourth District—Ludwig Semler.
Fifth District—Joseph E. Palmer.

Aldermen.

Ward.	Dem.	Union.
1	Daniel D. Whitney	John Casnow.
3	Robt. Anderson	George J. Harcy.
5	Thos. Ennis	Wm. Marrin.
7	Wm. Murray	Rufus R. Belknap.
	Martin Evans	
9	John McCrorty	Bailey J. Hathaway.
	Richard Ternan	
11	Thomas Murray	Chas. A. Kimball.
13	Henry M. Dixon	John Turton.
15	Thomas Eames	Wm. H. Mershon.
17	Chas. B. Elliott	A. M. Bliss.
19	Marvin Cross	Geo. H. Fisher.
20	Henry Harteau	John K. Bulmer.

Political.—The Brooklyn War Democracy have nominated Mr. Elisha W. Hinman for Street Commissioner, in place of Mr. Dennis O'Keefe, who has declined. The German Democrats have indorsed him. The Democratic Sixth Assembly District Convention of Kings County have nominated Mr. Chas. C. Eagan as candidate for the Assembly. The Union party of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated Mr. Bailey J. Hathaway for Alderman. The same party of the Eleventh Ward have nominated Charles Kimball for Alderman, and Francis Kirby for Supervisor.

Supposed Infanticide.—The body of a male infant was discovered yesterday morning in a lot on President-street, near Hicks, which from appearances had died of exposure. The remains were taken in charge by Coroner Norris. No trace of the parentage of the infant could be found.

Williamsburgh.

Nomination.—The Democrats of the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County have nominated Chas. C. Eagan as a nominee for the Assembly. His Republican competitor is Angelo Newton.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Eighth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 28, 1863.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'81.Co.C.	110¾
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct. Notes...Fe.&A..1.	107
5,000	U. S. 6s,1 yr.c.N.	99¼
1,000	U. S. 5s,'71...C.	97
5,000	M. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R.	85
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	122
5,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	34⅛
2,000	N.Y.Cen.7s,'76	118
5,000	Er. 3d M. Bs	111
10,000	E. 4th M. Bs	109
13,000	Hud. River 1st m.	114
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M	138
1,000	Har. R. 1st M	112
1,000	Har. R. 3d M	133
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	113
20,000	Alt. & T. H.In.B.	90
1,000	C.&N.W.1stM	92½
2,000	do	93
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d	77½
8,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.x.	104
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	96
5,000	P.,F.W.& C. 3d	88½
5,000	Cl.& Pitts. 4th M.	86
5,000	do	86½
2,000	N. J. C. 1st M.'65.	104
10,000	Miss.& M.L.G	63
10,000	do	63½
16	North River Bank	108
25	Bank of Repub	106
10	Grocers' Bank	111
7	Continental Bank	98½
10	Bank of Commerce	107
2,000	Amer. Gold	146
80,000	do	145¾
150	Cit.GasCo.Brookl'n	128
75	Del. & H.Ca.Co	171
100	do	172
300	Canton Co	34
100	do	34½
100	do b30	34½
100	do	34¼
100	do s10	34¼
50	do	34½
500	Am. Coal Co	78
600	Cumb Coal Prfd	36
100	do b10	36½
150	Mar. Min. Co	48
50	do	47½
100	do	47
1000	Quicksilv. M. Co	67
300	do	67¼
200	do	67⅜
500	do s10	67½
350	do	67½
150	do b30	68
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	30
100	do s10	31
50	do	32
50	do	32½
100	do b10	32½
410	N. Y. Cen. R	138¼
100	do s30	138
400	do	138¼
100	do s10	138
550	do	138
200	do c.	137⅞
100	do b10	138
100	do b30	138½
1200	Erie Railroad	110¼
400	do	110⅜
100	do b10	110½
250	do s60	110¼
800	do b30	110⅝

30	Metrop. Gas Co	135
400	Hud. River R	135
100	do	135¼
250	do	135⅛
1000	do	136
100	do b30	136
50	do s10	135⅜
3500	Harlem R	110
200	do b30	110
500	do	109⅝
1500	do	109½
700	do	109⅜
2500	do	109
200	do s30	108⅞
500	do b10	109½
550	Reading R	126½
200	do s30	126¾
600	do	126⅜
1700	do	127
600	do	127¼
500	do	127⅜
2000	do	127⅛
200	do b30	127⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co. b30	230
500	Mich. Cen. R	127½
200	do	127¾
500	do	128
50	do b10	128½
150	do b10	129
100	M. S. & N. I.	88
1200	do	87½
100	do b30	87⅜
400	do	87¾
450	do	87¼
300	do s30	87⅛
100	do s30	87½
500	do s30	87
100	Ill. Cen. R. S	126¼
400	do	126½
1400	Clev. & Pitts	113
800	do	113¼
1800	do	113½
100	do s60	113
600	do s30	113
250	Gal. & Chi. R	114
100	do b10	114
100	do b15	114
100	do	113½
100	do s30	113⅞
2500	Clev. & Tol. R	120⅛
50	do	119½
400	Chi. & R. I. R	111
650	do	111¼
50	do	112
200	do b30	111⅜
800	do	111⅜
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	[illegible]
200	Mil. & P. Du C.	[illegible]
100	do s30	72
100	Tol. & Wab. R	64
700	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	89
150	Alt. & T. H. R	66¼
200	do	66½
150	do	66⅝
100	do b10	66¾
300	A. & T. H. Pref.	84
300	do	83½
600	Chi. & N. W	47¼
100	Chic. & Alton	85½
200	do	85
300	do	84½
100	Chi. & Alt. P.	94
200	Mar. & Cin. 1st prefd	72½
200	Miss. & Mo. R	40

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Am. Gold	146⅜
9,000	do	146¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R	138
1400	Erie R	110¼
500	do	110⅜
1000	do b30	110½
100	do b30	110⅝
200	Hudson R.R. b20.	137
250	do	136⅝
50	do s10	136⅜
50	do	136⅜
700	Harlem R	115
300	do	114½
1000	do	114¼
700	Reading R	128
200	do s60	127½
500	do	127⅞
200	do s30	127¾
900	do	127½
500	Mich. Cen. R	128¼
100	do	128⅝

800	M. S. & N. I. R.	87
400	do	87¼
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	155½
200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc	127
300	do	126¾
400	do	126¾
100	M. & P. Du C	72
1200	Cleve. & P. R.	114
200	do s30	113¾
200	do	113⅞
700	Gal. & Chic. R	114
100	do s30	113¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R	120
100	do	119½
500	Chic. & R. I. R	111⅜
200	do	111½
200	do	111⅜
500	do	111¼
1200	P., Ft. W. & C.	89⅜
100	do	89½
600	do b10	89¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

700	N. Y. Cen. R. b3.	138¼
200	do c.	138½
200	do c.	138
300	Erie Railway c.	110⅜
700	do b3.	110½
900	do	110⅜
200	do b15	110⅝
300	do	110½
200	Erie R. Prf. b3.	105¾
100	do b10.	105½
3500	Hudson R. R. Sc.	89¼
1500	do	89¼
2000	Harlem R	115
200	do c.	115
500	do b10.	116
700	do b3.	115½
600	do s3.	115
400	Reading Railroad	127½
100	do	127¾
100	Mich. Cen. R. c.	129
100	do	129
400	do	128¾
200	M. S. & N. I. b/w	87½
200	do c	87½
100	do s3	87⅜
200	do	87¾
300	Ill. Cen. R. b10.	127
100	do b3.	127
200	do	127
100	do s10.	127
50	do b3.	127¼
100	do	127½
100	do b30.	128

1100	M. So. & N. I. G. b3.	156
700	Clev. & Pitts. R	115
600	do b3.	115
200	do	114¾
400	do s30	114
100	do	114½
200	do b3.	114½
300	do	114¼
300	Gal. & Chic. R	114¼
300	do	114½
100	do b3.	114⅜
100	do	114⅜
100	do s3.	114¼
1450	Chic. & R. I. R. b3.	112
200	do	112
200	do	111¾
100	Chic. & N. W. R. b10	47½
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. s3	89½
100	do	89⅝
100	do b3	89½
300	do b3	89⅞
200	do	89⅝
200	do s3	89⅝
100	Chic. & Alt	85
100	T. H. & Alt. Prf. b3	84¼
100	do b3	84
100	do	84
100	Tol. & Wab Pref	83
100	Canton Co. s3	34¼
100	Cumb. Coal s3	36
100	Quicksilv M. Co. c	68
500	do c	68½
700	Bucks Co. L. Co	1½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3.	137⅞
150	do	137⅞
600	do	138
100	do	138¼
100	do b3.	138⅛
700	do s3	138
900	Erie R. s3.	110⅜
100	do b3.	110⅜
1400	do	110¼
200	do b10.	110½
300	Erie R. Pref. b3.	105⅜
100	Hudson R. R. ex.d.	135
100	do	135
200	do s3	135
200	Reading R. b3.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]
100	Mich. Cen. R. s3	128½
200	do	128⅜
100	do	128⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. s3	87
100	do s3	86⅞
250	do	86⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. R. b3	47
100	A. & T. H. Pr	83¾

100	Ill. Cen. R	127
400	do	126⅝
100	do b3.	[illegible]
100	do b11.	127
100	Clev. & P. R	113⅝
500	do	113⅝
200	do	113⅜
300	do b3.	114
400	Gal. & Chi. R	114
200	do b in a w.	114
100	do	113⅞
100	do b3.	114
200	Chic. & R. I. R	111⅜
100	do s3.	111⅝
100	P., F. W. & C. R.	89⅝
100	do s3	89⅝
350	do	89⅝
200	Cum. Coal s3	36
100	do	36¼
450	Quicksil. M. Co	69¾
100	Har. Railroad	114½
1050	do	114
200	do s3	114

Wednesday, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Gold market, up to 3 o'clock to-day, was unusually quiet. The morning sales were mostly at 145⅞ ℘ cent.; in the afternoon the price improved to 146⅛@146¼ ℘ cent. Exchange on London is 161@162 ℘ cent. for Bankers, but mostly nominal, thus far, for Saturday's steamers. There is a fair supply of Merchant bills this week. The value of the Exports of Domestic Produce improved to $4,100,000 as against $2,800,000 last week.

Money continues active at full 7 ℘ cent. Some of the large Brokers report an easier supply to-day than on Monday or Tuesday, although the increased speculative movement on the Stock Exchange would seem to enhance the demand.

The receipts at the Treasury for the Popular Loan to-day are over *two millions*, viz.:

On Agency subscriptions	$1,510,300
Subscriptions at Treasury Office	495,450
Total	$2,005,750

The additional orders sent forward through the Sub-Agencies to-day, to be in season for the even coupon of Nov. 1, are also very heavy. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch $1,100,000, and Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Co. $695,000. To Saturday last the entire subscriptions to the Popular Loan, as then received at the Department, amounted to $319,175,350, out of the five hundred millions authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1862.

The Stock Exchange is firm in nearly all departments to-day. The speculative orders are on the increase, particularly on Harlem, Hudson, Reading and the Western shares. The miscellaneous shares, like Delaware and Hudson, Quicksilver Company, Central American Transit Company, &c., are also firm and active, and the demand has improved for the Railway Bonds. The business in New-York Central and Erie was to a fair amount, but there was less speculative buoyancy in either than in the other New-York and Western roads. The Government securities of the issues of 1861 were steady in the prices bid, but there was not much done.

At 4 o'clock the general market was less buoyant than earlier in the day. The Stocks connected with the Coal trade are made firmer by the high prices obtained at the auction sale of Coal to-day. The probability, we understand to be, that the Carriers will make a further advance in tolls on the 1st November. The price of Gold was up to 147 ℘ cent. Quicksilver shares advanced to 69@70 ℘ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	145¾	147	Harlem Pref.	115	115
U.S. 6s, 1881	110¾	110¾	Mich. Central	127	128¼
N. Y. Central	138¼	137⅞	Mich. Southern	87¼	87¼
Erie	110¾	110⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	156	155½
Erie Preferred	105¼	105¼	Illinois Cen.	126¼	126½
Hudson	135	136¼	Pittsburgh	111⅞	113⅞
Pacific Mail	230	230	Fort Wayne	88¼	89¼
Harlem	107¼	114¼	Rock Island	109⅞	111⅜
Canton	34½	34¼	Galena	113¼	114
Treas. Cer., new	99⅛	99⅛	Reading	126¾	127¼
Toledo	120¼	120	Quicksilver	65⅛	69½
Northwest	46¼	47	Chicago and A.	85	85¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100¼
Merchants'	109	Irving	98
Union	114	Metropolitan	116
America	125	City	104
Phœnix	110	People's	102
North River	108	Grocers'	111
Tradesmen's	116	Continental	98½
Butch. & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	99	Marine	157
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	106	Atlantic	100
Am. Exchange	108	Imp. and Traders'	108½
Bk. of the Republic	106½	Park	136
Bank of N. America	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Ill. Central, '75	115
N.Y. Cen 6s, Real Est	103	Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103½	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N.W.Int.Bs.	98
Erie fourths, '80	109	Chic. & N. W. firsts	92½
Erie fifths, '88	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	77½
Buff.N.Y.&E. firsts,'77	109	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Hud. R. firsts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	96
Hud.R. seconds, s. f.'85	118	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	112
Hud. R. thirds '75	138	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Hudson Bonds	106	New J. C. firsts	103½
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds	105
Mich. C. new 1sts.'82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88½
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	105
Michigan S. seconds	108½	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	86
N. Ind Goshen Line'68	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G	63
M. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	112½	Chi. & Alton Income	90

We stated some weeks ago that the Quicksilver Mining Company of California had settled in full with the old Almaden Company, to whose property they succeed, under the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Company acquire peaceable and perpetual possession of the estate at a cost of $1,750,000, payable by installments mutually accommodating. The first payment—$250,000—in Gold, was made at the time of settlement. To-day the Company made a further payment in Gold to the amount of $600,000. In the first instance the payment was to Messrs. A. Belmont & Co., whose correspondent in San Francisco advanced the money. The second payment was advanced by Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in San Francisco, and, on advice by telegraph, the Quicksilver Company paid over the amount to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in New-York, to-day. And this payment of $150,000 is made in California out of the avails of the mine for the present season, leaving $750,000 to be paid in three equal annual installments in 1864, 1865 and 1866.

The monthly auction sale of Coal, on account of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, took place at Gilpin's Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, at noon to-day, and at greatly advanced prices over the August and September sales. The prices were as follows:

4,000 tons Stove Coal, ℘ ton	$6 55@$6 70
1,500 tons Egg Coal, ℘ ton	6 00@ 6 15
3,000 tons Grate Coal, ℘ ton	6 00@ 6 30
2,500 tons Steamboat Coal, ℘ ton	7 55@ —
5,500 tons Lump Coal, ℘ ton	7 45@ 7 55
3,500 tons Chestnut Coal, ℘ ton	6 30@ 6 35
20,000 tons.	

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Thursday, Oct 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-street. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction column on the fourth page.

Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-street, offer for sale some first-class railroad securities, specified in their notice in the advertising columns.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,710,798 24, including for customs, $278,000; payments, $5,438,763 18; balance, $34,670,384 58.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, PANTOMIME AND BALLET, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BROKER OF BOGOTA.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUL PRY—THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MY PRESERVER—PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—KATE KEARNEY—DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—BEDOUIN ARABS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—(No. 446 BROADWAY) CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the Army of the Potomac there is nothing new. Yesterday passed without the usual sharp skirmishing of the opposing pickets, and the belief is now entertained that the heavy rebel force which last Friday pressed back our advance, has again returned to the south side of the Rappahannock. Military people are of opinion that, should LEE venture an attack in force, MEADE is well posted to effectively repel him.

Information of an important movement on the part of BRAGG'S army reaches us by telegraph from our special correspondent at Chattanooga. A large portion of the rebel force is now believed to be moving toward Cleveland, Tenn., for the purpose of getting between Gen. BURNSIDE'S command and Chattanooga, and reinforcements from LEE'S army are suposed to be marching down by way of Lynchburgh and Bristol, Va., to coöperate in the movement. The objects which the enemy aim at are to drive BURNSIDE out of East Tennessee and turn the flank of the army at Chattanooga, and thus compel the abandonment of the key of the Confederacy.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says that the rebel Gen. COOPER has been reinforced from PRICE'S army, and again threatens Forts Blunt and Smith. Gen. BLUNT has gone to meet him with a force large enough to offer battle. The notorious QUANTRELL has joined PRICE, and the rebel force in Arkansas is believed to be 9,000 strong, with 18 pieces of artillery. SHELBY, having been driven out of Missouri, has united the remnant of his force to the command of BROOKS, who, with 3,000 men, is on the White River, near Huntsville.

Gen. MCPHERSON'S command has returned to Vicksburgh, after having accomplished the work of scattering the rebel force on the Big Black. The enemy refused a general engagement.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and finished the appointment of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election. They adjourned to meet on Monday next.

There was a rumor in circulation at Nashville on Saturday night, that a loaded train bound for Stevenson and an empty one coming toward that city, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, were captured at Decherd, Friday evening, by some of WHEELER'S rebel cavalry. The rumor further alleged that the loaded train contained amongst its freight a number of pieces of artillery. The cars were destroyed, and the locomotives—two of the best on the road—rendered unserviceable. It was also stated that a portion of the track was torn up. The rumor lacks confirmation. The Friday's train from Nashville to Bridgeport was thrown off the track about three miles from Tullahoma. The rebels had removed several rails, and as the train ran off the track some thirty or forty shots were fired into it. Two or three of the guards were wounded, and Capt. SLY, of the First Michigan engineers, had both his legs broken by the concussion of the cars.

A note from Lieut.-Col. SCULLY, of the First Middle Tennessee infantry, just received in Nashville, states that a body of rebel cavalry under Maj. HAWKINS, about 150 strong, attacked a portion of his command at Kingston Springs, Tenn., on last Thursday. Sergt. BAKER and three of his men were severely wounded, and two of them captured by the rebels. The rebels were quickly driven off, and a large force sent in pursuit. HAWKINS' entire force was reported at 500 strong, the bulk of which went toward Franklin, leaving a detachment to attack the Springs. No damage whatever was done to the stores or property of the Springs.

Maj. Gen. HERRON arrived in St. Louis on Saturday last, *en route* for New-Orleans to rejoin his command.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York held their Annual Session yesterday, at No. 187 Bowery, G. W. P. J. G. PARIS presiding. There was a large attendance of delegates and the reports of Subordinate Divisions were highly encouraging. The division now counts 3,000 members, with $12,000 on hand in the Subordinate Treasuries. The sum of $500 has been disbursed to the sick during the past twelvemonth. An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of WM. MITCHELL, of Division No. 1, New-York, for Grand Patriarch.

The Stock market was buoyant through most of the dealings of yesterday. The sales of the Popular Loan were over two million of dollars. The market for Gold was less excited than usual, closing 147 ₩ cent. The demand for Money active, at 7 ₩ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, but at irregular prices. Provisions were in more demand; Pork closed higher. Whisky was quiet. Cotton was selling moderately at a shade firmer rates. Sugars and Tallow were more freely purchased. Hay, Hops and Fish Oils were in good request. Wool, Leather and Tobacco were less active. Freights were quite dull and heavy, with 656 vessels of all classes in port.

LAW AND ORDER IN ENGLAND.—Our British brethren set us an excellent example of decency and order at their public meetings. Mr. BEECHER'S speech at Liverpool was constantly interrupted by hootings and howlings which would have disgraced a congregation of savages. We trust the London *Times* will remember this little incident when it writes a fresh diatribe on the suppression of free speech by mob violence in the United States.

The Special Aim of the Election.

The success of the Union ticket next Tuesday has come to be considered almost an absolute certainty. Undoubtedly there is good ground for this confidence, yet it insures nothing. Our political annals abound with instances of just as great confidence bitterly dashed by the result. The future can never be discounted with absolute security. But even were an inspired seer to foretell the election of the Union candidates, it would not justify a relaxing of effort one tittle. The fortunes of the Union candidates are nothing. Good men though they all are, we are not combatting at all to gain honors for them. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of men in the State just as deserving, and to whom these honors are just as much due. Nor is the difference between the fidelity with which the ministerial duties of the various offices would be discharged by the two series of candidates, a matter of particular consequence. Either of the candidates for Treasurer, doubtless would keep the public funds securely; either of the candidates for Secretary of State, doubtless would keep the public records truly; either of the candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals would, we are sure, discharge his high duties with great learning and perfect probity. So far as the mere material interests of the State are concerned, we are not at all afraid to concede that the election of every man on the so-called "Democratic" ticket would produce no serious damage.

But though there are no personal claims in this struggle that we specially care for, and no official trusts to be saved from malfeasance, yet there never was an election in this State of more tremendous moment. Why is this? It is because the National Government needs the immense *moral power* of the "Empire State" to help it on in its terrible conflict with the rebellion. It is that moral power which is to be secured next Tuesday; and unless it is secured, no mere success of the candidates will save the election from being a disaster. Elect your ticket by a mere handful of votes, as State tickets in New-York have often been elected—let the result turn upon the mere chance whether a few hundred voters, more or less, were naturalized, or whether they were out of the State, or whether bad weather or other inconvenience kept them from the polls—and all your shouts of victory will only be a mockery, which will fill the heart of the Government, and of every true Union man in the land, with shame for you, and sorrow for the cause. No moral power can come from any such casual overbalancing of votes on this side rather than on that. There are six hundred and fifty thousand voters to-day in this State. If New-York has a decided opinion and feeling in this war, an opinion which shall be listened to with deference, and a feeling which shall inspirit the heart of the nation, it is her business to declare herself by majorities of scores of thousands—nay we ought to say hundreds of thousands. Earnestness is measured by emphasis, and unless New-York can speak with an emphasis next Tuesday, she had better remain silent altogether.

Therefore we say that the virtual certainty that the Union candidates will obtain their election has nothing to do with regulating the practical duties of Union men. They remain just as much bound to exert all their energies to increase the number of Union votes, as if it were ever so doubtful whether a single vote would not determine the fate of the Union ticket. It is not any mere majority that they are working for. It would be almost valueless to them if they had it. It is the *weight* of the majority that primarily concerns them, and to that weight every vote contributes. It is the supreme duty of every loyal freeman in the State to add his suffrage to the support of the war, so that the State's support of it shall be as potent and effective as possible.

But there are other than mere national reasons for securing an overwhelming majority for the Union ticket. Such a majority will have an immense effect in stimulating volunteering, so as to obviate the necessity of a draft in January. The mighty victory over VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio, is having just this effect in that State; and there is no reason why a similar victory here shall not in like manner rekindle the ardor of our people. New-York has not yet come up to its quota under the last call, by forty-seven thousand men. No other State is so far behind. It is impossible to attribute this to anything else than to the chilling, disheartening influence proceeding from the equivocal political position of the State. The public spirit could not but flag when HORATIO SEYMOUR was sent to the Executive Chamber in Albany as its representative. But let public spirit again right itself by justly rebuking this fomenter of faction, and proclaiming in tones of thunder its devotion to the principles of the war and to the war itself, and the effect must inevitably be a prodigious impulse given to the endeavor to raise troops to meet the calls of the President. New York having once asserted her claim at the ballot-box, to take rank among the foremost of the loyal States, would be spurred to confirm that claim by corresponding efforts to send her sons to the field of battle. A majority of fifty thousand for the Union ticket would be a trumpet call for fifty thousand volunteers.

Every loyal man in the State, therefore, has as solemn a duty to discharge as the soldier in the field. In no sphere, military or civil, can he possibly serve his country or his State more effectually than by devoting the few remaining days before the election to the rallying of votes for the Union ticket. Few men are so destitute of influence that they cannot do some service of this sort. Military service has its hundred disabilities; but in this line of civil duty, every man of any intelligence and character has it in his power to accomplish something. Let that power, small or great, be faithfully exercised, and we will secure a victory next Tuesday, that shall do more to appal JEFF. DAVIS and his traitorous herd, than any blow they have ever yet reeled under on the field of battle.

The Removal of Generals.

When the axe of official authority falls and takes off the head of the commander of an army, there is little for the public to do but to fall back on faith, believe that it is wisely and properly done, and rest assured that the future will clear up much that is now mysterious. The removal of a commanding General is strictly an *executive* act. We can seldom know the reason prompting it, and it would generally be neither wise nor politic that we should know it. At the same time, it is important that the conduct of those in authority should be such as to inspire public confidence that, in changing the command of an army, only the highest sense of duty prompts the action. Aside from the special reasons governing the removal of individual commanders, there is a general *policy* of the matter, and this should be large, discreet and well considered. It should not be hard to find a just mean between the wild policy of the rulers of revolutionary France, who (literally as well as metaphorically) cut off the head of a General the moment he was unsuccessful, and the Austrian inertia which kept hoary-headed imbecility and proved incapacity, systematically in command.

It is utterly impossible to lay down any single test, by which the fitness or unfitness of a general shall be judged. A commander must be judged by the gross and scope of his conduct: he must be taken "all in all." Undoubtedly it is desirable that the leader of an army should be a pattern of all Christian gifts and graces, and yet there have been very able generals who were very far from being saints, and who made sad havoc of the Decalogue. As a general rule, it might be considered safe to say that after sixty years of age, a man is incapacitated to command, yet had Austria held this rule, she would have lost in WURMSER a sexagenarian, who saved his country when, perhaps, he had not a cotemporary that could have done it. It is not even possible to say that *success* shall be made the test of a General's capacity. Suppose, for example, that Gen. GRANT had been removed on the heels of the affair at Belmont, or immediately after the battle of Shiloh,—the act would undoubtedly claim justification as the swift retribution for flagrant military blundering and failure; and yet had this been done, where would have been the hero of the grandest campaigns of the war?

A General should be allowed to profit by his own experiences, and even by his own failures. Captains of men are far more generally *made* than *born*. Skillful soldiers, like adepts in all other professions, are men who having, of course, a certain inborn aptitude for the business of war, have yet been formed and developed by practice, by experience, by the habit of command, and by defeats as well as victories. A wise soldier turns defeats and disasters to account, as the wounded oyster mends its house with pearl. In his own *Mémoires*, the great FREDERICK tells how, after his first campaign as a young man—a campaign in which he had committed many errors—he sat down to think over his faults and profit by his failures. The rebels have, as a general thing, been very chary of removing a commander. LEE was badly beaten and outgeneraled by ROSECRANS, in his first campaign in Western Virginia, and yet the man who had failed disgracefully in mountain warfare, and made himself the butt of the Richmond wits and journals, transferred to another theatre, became the victor of the Peninsula, of Fredericksburgh, and of Chancellorsville; and those who have critically watched the conduct of that General from the first, cannot have failed to have observed how the handling of a great army for over two years has educated and enlarged his powers.

The country has lately been startled by the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, without the assignment of any reason for the action. Gen. ROSECRANS bears a record of such services that one is at a loss to penetrate what cause could have prompted the Administration to unseat a man having so many claims on the gratitude of his country. We have now, from Washington, the premonitory foreshadowings that Gen. MEADE is to be displaced from the command of the Army of the Potomac. And here again the public is completely in the dark. Gen. MEADE is a soldier, who, if not of the highest order, at least commands respect and honor; he is brave, skillful, patriotic, the victor in the bloodiest and one of the most decisive battles on this side the Alleghanies, and has never suffered a defeat. If, in the last campaign, he did not bring the rebel army to the issue of battle, it was certainly not because he did not desire to do so. It is doubtful if a better soldier can be found to fill his place. Why, therefore, should he be removed?

These things are very puzzling indeed; but, as we said before, there is no help for it, and the public must be content to remain in ignorance. And still, while we cannot hope that the President will give his reasons when he removes a General, it would be well that such changes should be as little incomprehensible as possible, and that the public should feel that a wise and just policy governs his action.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON THE WAR.—Gen. ROSECRANS made two brief and most excellent speeches at the public reception given to him in Cincinnati. They breathe the spirit of genuine and thorough loyalty by which all his action has hitherto been marked. He called upon all to remember that it is the right and the duty of the Government to remove, promote and change its Generals in its own discretion, and that it is the duty of the people to assume that there are good reasons for whatever is done in this war until the contrary is shown. Acting on this principle he declined to raise any question as to the action of the Government in his own case, and was quite willing to leave the future to decide as to its propriety and necessity. This is manly and loyal, and may well serve as an example for general imitation.

Gen. ROSECRANS reiterates the opinion he has frequently expressed hitherto, that there is no way possible of ending this rebellion but by prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor until the rebel military power is destroyed: *then* the people of the South will be released from their thraldom, and can again be brought back to their allegiance. His intercourse with and observation of the great body of the Southern people warrant him in saying that they are all *sick of the war*,—that they regard the rebellion as a great and disastrous blunder and are anxious for some way to escape. He urges, therefore, a united and vigorous effort, on the part of all loyal men, to conquer the rebel armies, and thus open the way to peace and the restoration of the Union.

Gov. Seymour on the Stump.

Gov. SEYMOUR has taken the field, and is stumping the State on behalf of the Democratic ticket. He spoke at Buffalo on Monday evening, and an outline of his remarks will be found in another column. Just now the Governor is a decided war man. He renews, with increased fervor and solemnity, the vows which he made just before the election last year, of entire devotion to the prosecution of the war, the overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union. We doubt whether these protestations will have the same effect now as they had then. The people then had nothing by which to test their sincerity; now they have. They naturally took them then to mean precisely what their language implied; now they know that they mean something very different.

Gov. SEYMOUR secured his own election by promising to do everything in his power to maintain the supreme authority of the General Government. When once in office he devoted himself to exalting State rights, maligning the National Government and endeavoring to arouse public hostility against its men and its measures. His promises will command much less implicit faith now than they did a year ago.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S speech at Buffalo abounds in sophistries so palpable as to make it very difficult to believe in his sincerity. He claims for himself and his party superior zeal in crushing the rebellion, because, while equally in favor of prosecuting the war to that end, they are also in favor of *conciliation*, which the Government is not. Mr. SEYMOUR may be in favor of war and conciliation *at the same time*, which the Government is not,—though it is not very easy to see how he proposes simultaneously to pursue two policies so exactly opposite. But his phrase, after all, describes his position pretty accurately. He talks in favor of war and acts against it; he pretends to advocate force, but actually favors surrender or compromise. The Government is for making war *first* and *then* for conciliation. After the military power of the rebels has been broken, then the Government will do everything in its power to secure the favor and loyal support of the people. President LINCOLN has said that if a general amnesty shall prove to be necessary for this purpose, "it shall not be withheld." The policy of the Government in this matter seems much wiser and more practical than Gov. SEYMOUR'S.

The Governor assails the action of the Government on the draft with bitterness and unfairness. He represents it as having resorted to it from choice, not necessity. He insists that volunteering was discarded because the Government preferred to *force* the people into the ranks. Nothing can be more untrue. A draft was resorted to because volunteering had almost wholly ceased. The mishaps of the army had discouraged the people, and it was found impossible to fill up the ranks with sufficient promptness. If the draft failed to remedy this difficulty, it was mainly because Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends did everything in their power to realize their predictions that it would fail. Their partial success in this endeavor must be conceded. Whether it will command the popular approbation which they invoke for it remains to be seen.

The Judicial Canvass.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Oct. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial, headed "Our Judges and the Political Shysters (?)" contains this paragraph:

> "Judge WHITE, who has served faithfully and well, has been set aside for S. B. GARVIN, whose nomination by Tammany against another Tammany candidate was settled, it is affirmed, by a casting of lots."

This has not been "affirmed," but the contrary directly *sworn* to by those having all knowledge about the nomination. It is true HORACE GREELEY *stated* it. I have challenged him to send the witnesses to any magistrate or Grand Jury. Will he or his "staff officer" do it? Let us see. I have made every inquiry into it, because Mr. GARVIN is my office associate, and I am interested in his honor. The story is as false as it is true that Judge WHITE has served faithfully and true. The latter is not of the same politics with Mr. GARVIN. Is it so new a thing for New-York parties to run party judges? Did not the Whig party run out Chief-Justice JONES, Judge VANDERPOOL, Judge ULSHOEFFER? Did not the Republican party run candidates against Judges DALY, INGRAHAM, etc., etc., all of whom had served faithfully and true? Has not HORACE GREELEY recently lamented that it was not sooner known that Judge SELDEN was a non-legal tender Judge? Judge WHITE himself was elected over Judge ULSHOEFFER, who had previously served in another Court a dozen years. Let us not be suddenly pharisaical about this business of elective judiciary as a partisan matter.

Respectfully yours,
A. OAKEY HALL.

Mr. HALL'S apprehensions lest we should become "suddenly pharisaical" on the subject of an elective judiciary, are in no danger of being realized. We have always protested against ousting a good Judge to put a political opponent in his place; and the fact that it has often been done by all parties neither demonstrates its wisdom nor reconciles us to its practice. Judge WHITE, as the District Attorney fully concedes, has proved an able, faithful and upright Judge, and there is no reason whatever for his displacement except that a political opponent wants the position. Those who are more deeply interested in advancing the fortunes of the party to which Mr. GARVIN belongs, than in maintaining and rewarding the integrity and efficiency of the Bench, will doubtless give Mr. GARVIN their votes; all others, we trust, will vote for Judge WHITE'S reëlection.

VERY MUCH MIXED.—Since the union and consolidation of the Democratic party in this City, there seems to be very great difficulty in deciding which is which, or whether any part of the party is anywhere. It seems to be generally conceded that both Mozart and Tammany have been squelched by the process, but no one can decide what, or whether anything has grown out of their ashes. *New* Democratic parties are springing up like mushrooms after a moist night; whether any of them will last until after election is somewhat doubtful.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 1st of September last the Public Debt amounted to $1,228,832,771. It is composed as follows:

Four per cent. Temporary Loan	$27,672,518 00
Five per cent. Temporary Loan	77,394,521 00
Old Treasury Notes	41,600 00
Seven 3-10 Loan	139,996,950 00
Two-year 6 per cent. Loan	276,200 00
Old Public Debt	67,221,591 00
Suspended Requisitions	25,250,056 00
United States Treasury Notes	395,924,360 00
Fractional Currency	18,052,856 00
Twenty-year Bonds	50,000,000 00
Oregon War Debt	876,450 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	158,436,437 49
Five-Twenty Bonds	256,089,321 71
Total	$1,228,832,771 11

On the 1st of May, 1863, the public debt amounted to $964,015,216. The increase in four months, up to Sept. 1, has been $264,787,555—which is at the rate of $66,196,888 75 per month, and over $2,200,000 per day. In connection with this statement, it is proper to say, that a semi-official intimation has been given here that inasmuch as the sales of the five-twenty Government 6 per cents amounted for the twenty days of this October to the enormous sum of $36,107,400, (auguring a rapidly enhancing popularity,) and the demand from Europe for these bonds increases steadily and *without solicitation*; and the amount of the loan yet unsold is considerably less than $200,000,000, and, at the present rate of sales it will very soon be absorbed, the Secretary may see fit to withdraw it from the market and obtain what money he needs upon terms more favorable to the Government. The fifty millions borrowed at 5 per cent., *interest payable in currency*, is referred to, and a contrast drawn between that interest and the interest on the five-twenties, which, payable in gold, is equivalent to *nine* per cent.

The sales of five-twenties during the past week amounted to $9,458,950, and were distributed as follows:

In New-York and vicinity	$3,083,900
In Boston and vicinity	2,021,500
In the State of Rhode Island	113,000
In the State of Pennsylvania	2,340,500
In the State of New-Jersey	23,400
In the State of Delaware	7,000
In the State of Maryland	689,050
In the District of Columbia	491,000
In the State of Western Virginia	17,600
In the State of Ohio	288,000
In the State of Indiana	59,900
In the State of Illinois	163,000
In the State of Wisconsin	34,350
In the State of Michigan	48,300
In the State of Iowa	5,900
In the State of Minnesota	2,500
In the State of Kentucky	33,050
In the State of Missouri	14,200
In the State of Kansas	10,000
Total	$9,458,950

The total amount of the first issue of fractional currency was $20,192,455. The total amount outstanding a few days ago was $17,462,050.

The total amount of One and Two dollar notes issued was $33,776,000. Of these there are now outstanding $33,716,607.

The total amount of Five dollar notes issued has been $87,055,000.

The total amount of Ten dollar notes issued has been $93,960,000.

A STRAW.

An eminent politician, just returned from the recent Pennsylvania canvass, states that in all the rural districts of that State the "Greenbacks" are immensely popular. *They are hoarded* by the farmers, mechanics and laborers. He was assured by Collectors of the Internal Revenue Tax that it was the common practice of this yeomanry to pay their assessments in the local bank-note currency, and to hang on to the United States promises to pay. To such an extent is this preference the habit of the people that the Collectors, embarrassed with the quantity of local paper they receive, are compelled to lose from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent. to get Government notes with which to make their payments into the Treasury.

THE ARREST OF MESSRS WILLIAMSON AND BLOSS.

Col. BAKER, of the detective force, proves to have been wholly innocent of either error or wrong in the arrest of Messrs. WILLIAMSON and BLOSS. He simply executed a written military order when he took WILLIAMSON into custody—an order directed to him by Judge-Advocate TURNER. WILLIAMSON had this authority on which he was arrested exhibited to him, and had abundant opportunity given him to communicate with his friends. With the question of his guilt or innocence, Col. BAKER, of course, had nothing to do. He is not a Judge, but a soldier, and obeys orders. Whatever of hardship there was in the arrest of WILLIAMSON, Col. BAKER was in no degree responsible therefor. Indeed, in every arrest this active officer has made since he entered the public service, he is sustained by written authority, either an order from his superiors or the parties' confession before a magistrate.

GOVERNMENT AND ARMY CONTRACTORS.

Government is determined to squelch fraudulent contractors, by prosecuting such as are caught under the act placing army contractors within full military law. A rogue is now on trial before the Augur Court-martial on a charge of furnishing coffee in an adulterated form to Government. The sample analyzed by Dr. WOODWARD was found to contain a large percentage of roasted Indian corn. The turns of the villains who sell chickory to be drank in the name of coffee will come next. This poison was one of the most active causes of diarrhœa in the Army of the Peninsula.

MILITARY TRACT TO BE SOLD.

A contract has been entered into by the General Land Office for the survey of the Fort Crawford military tract at Prairie du Chien, Wis. This tract consists of 175 acres, and is to be sold under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office as soon as the survey is completed.

DISMISSAL OF A CHAPLAIN.

GILBERT POWELL, late Chaplain of the Finley Hospital, has been dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

APPOINTMENT.

E. P. FERRY, of Illinois, has been appointed by the President a Tax Commissioner for Tennessee.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS says that Maryland will elect unconditional Union men to the next Congress.

THE DAVID'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The Acting Surgeon-General has decided not to discontinue the McDougall Hospital on David's Island, New-York.

GEN. FOSTER.

The Quartermaster-General here received instructions last week to provide quarters for Maj.-Gen. FOSTER and his Staff.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Operations have begun in earnest in the Territory of Colorado, where preëmptions had first been filed with the Surveyor General. The local land office is now opened at Golden City, where parties claiming under the preëmption and Homestead laws, are prosecuting their claims with great activity in the entry of public lands.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons, were made on Saturday: Ira B. Curtis, Decatur, Ill.; George K. Thompson, Bucyrus, O.; S. J. Vaughn, Louisville, Ky.; Isaac W. Garvin, Sycamore, Ill.; Daniel Clark, Flint, Mich.; Ebenezer Williams, Farmworth Valley, N. H.

RELIEVED.

By an order of the Secretary of the Navy, Acting Second Engineer JOHN L. WILSON has been dismissed from the navy for neglect of duty, whereby one of the boilers of the steamer *Fort Jackson* was burned and nearly destroyed, on a voyage from New-York to Fortress Monroe.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Governor of Colorado, who is also Indian Superintendent in that Territory, has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, in conjunction with the Commission heretofore ordered to be appointed, and with the assistance of Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, he has concluded a treaty with the Tabequache band of Ute Indians. Although they failed to secure their settlement on a reservation, there is a provision that such a settlement may be inaugurated for a gradual consummation. The lands ceded, the Governor says, are probably the most valuable ever purchased by the Government from a single Indian tribe, including as they do nearly all of the mining lands yet discovered in Colorado, and in addition, a large amount of agricultural and grazing lands. The lands lie between the 37th and 41st degree of north latitude. NICOLAY is now on his way to Washington with the treaty.

Information has been received at the Indian Bureau from the Omaha Superintendency, stating that many of the Poncas and Winnebagoes have arrived there, begging for food. The Indians from the Northern Superintendency, sent to the upper country, are working their way down the Missouri River, and, it is added, unless some action be taken, they will be scattered all along that river, greatly to the injury and annoyance of the whites. It is proper to say, as soon as the sufferings of the Indians became known, the Government at once made provision for the required relief.

EVIDENCE OF MILITARY SERVICE.

The following order has just been issued in relation to military service:

PENSION OFFICE, Oct. 28, 1863.

No volunteer or drafted man is deemed to have been in the United States service unless duly mustered therein. When mustered, his service is regarded as having commenced at the date of his enrollment.

Evidence of such service is to be sought primarily at the office of the Adjutant-General of the United States army, and the rolls of that office, when complete, are of the highest authority, and cannot be contradicted by parole evidence. If there is believed to be an error therein, in any case evidence intended to correct such error must be filed in that office. When the Adjt.-Gen. reports that the proper returns of muster are wanting in any case, the evidence will be sought at the Paymaster-General's, and if not there found, at the office of the Adjutant-General of the State in which the regiment in question was raised. Evidence of muster obtained from either of the latter sources, when furnished in request of this office, will be accepted in default of evidence from the Adjutant-General. Evidence of muster out will be regarded as sufficient in any case if the date of enrollment is ascertained, if the name of the officer or soldier is found on the pay rolls; after the proper date of muster, any further evidence of muster will not be required. An officer duly mustered in, and afterward promoted, will be regarded as holding the rank at which he is placed on the pay-rolls.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

The Second Senatorial District.

Party lines are pretty well destroyed in Kings County, in some instances none but Democrats being in nomination; but, in the Second Senatorial District the War Democrats and Republicans have united on a decided Republican, while the Peace Democrats have nominated an undoubted Democrat of their own virulent stripe, a recreant Van Buren Freesoiler. DEMAS STRONG, the candidate of the Union party, is well known to the people of Brooklyn for his integrity of conduct while a member of the Common Council, for his thorough loyalty and consistent Republicanism; while his opponent, SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, who, in the Legislature last Winter, acted in concert with TOM FIELDS, and consistently showed himself willing to sacrifice the highest interests of the State to the success of his faction. There could be no question of the election of Mr. STRONG, if the loyal people of his District would be at the trouble of giving him their votes, and this they will not fail to do if they can but be made acquainted with the importance of defeating his opponent. Mr. JOHNSON has influential family relations which will operate to a certain extent in his favor, but the district is too large to be controlled by a family clique. We understand that the friends of Mr. JOHNSON are attempting to injure Mr. STRONG, by urging against him his action while an Alderman in giving relief to a Catholic Orphan Asylum, whose helpless inmates had been deprived of their shelter by a conflagration. But, if they can find nothing worse against him than this, he must be a very strong candidate indeed.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Trovatore" last evening was excellent—equal in all respects to the meritorious performances which have characterized the final evenings of Mr. MARETZEK'S first subscription. The *caste* being essentially the same as last season, it is unnecessary to dwell on the respective merits of the artists. It is sufficient that the *ensemble* was satisfactory, and that the evening passed off to the complete enjoyment of a large and appreciative audience.

There will be a performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, when Miss KELLOGG will appear as *Lady Henriette*, in FLOTOW'S favorite work, "Martha." On Friday "Ione" will be given at our Academy. It is the last evening of Mr. MARETZEK'S first season—the end of his initial subscription experiment. When we remember that he has given nine different operas on the twelve nights of which it was composed, it will be conceded, we think, that he has done his share toward making it acceptable. The new subscription commences on Monday, and the temptations put forth by Mr. MARETZEK are, "Lucrezia Borgia," (on the opening night,) produced in the memorable style of Castle Garden, with leading artists in the small parts; "Don Giovanni," with the complete force of the establishment; the new biblical opera of "Judith," and late in the month the French novelty, "Faust." This is surely sufficient for twelve nights.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST reappeared last evening in the "Broker of Bogota," and was received by an overflowing audience. The impersonation of the principal part by Mr. FORREST was simply superb. Mr. WHEATLEY made his *rentrée* on the occasion, and divided the honors of the evening with the tragedian. The scenery and costumes were new and thoroughly admirable. We lack space to dwell on this revival, but we have no hesitation in recommending it heartily to the public.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S last concert will take place to-night at Irving Hall.

THE RUSSIAN BALL.—We learn that the arrangements have been completed, and the preparations are such as will insure the most brilliant entertainment ever given in this country. Irving Hall is to be connected with the Academy of Music by a covered passage-way, some sixteen feet wide. DELMONICO has charge of the supper. BERNSTEIN'S Band will perform in Irving Hall, and GRAFULA and HELMSMULLER are to play alternately in the Academy. The ball is to take place on Thursday, the 5th of November.

A SUCCESSFUL HIT.—Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY has published a second part of the *New Gospel of Peace*. It is longer than the first, and though, as a matter of course, it lacks the charm of novelty, which contributed not a little to the success of its predecessor, it is exceedingly clever and readable. It relates the history of the riots in New-York and of the defeat of the rebels at Gettysburgh. This is by far the most successful political pamphlet of the day. Its authorship is a matter of a good deal of speculation, and has thus far been very admirably kept.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The sales of Government Bonds to-day are reported at $2,332,000. Already parties are combining to subscribe round sums of five and ten millions: the desire being to start with the full November coupons.

Sentence of a Boston Rioter.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

JOHN LANG, convicted of participatoin in the conscript riot in July last, was to-day sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison.

Dr. COLTON, of this City, associated with Drs. J. & C. D. ALLEN, have opened an Institute at No. 22 Bond-street, for the drawing of teeth *without pain.* This desideratum, long desired is, we believe, now attained, and we advise those requiring the service of a Dentist in this way to avail themselves of the painless operating of these gentlemen.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Rise in Real Estate.—While everything else has felt the influences of war prices, real estate has hardly began to move. The first symptom of a change is perceived in the high price of rents. Houses cannot now be had for much less than double the rates that have ruled for the past two or three years.

What is the man of small means to do? Scrape his means together and buy lots, before the land follows the lead of the houses. A few cheap lots purchased now may enable a poor man to erect a cheap tenement and live comfortably, until the rise of real estate generally will have given him a house rent free and money in his pocket beside.

We advertise, in another column, 150 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, to be sold by the BLEECKERS, in New-York, NEXT THURSDAY.

As the "City of Churches" is fast getting to be a "City of Houses," we advise mechanics and laborers to look after this sale—one of the first, we believe, of any great extent offered this season.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Don't Furnish Your House with Mirrors until you have examined the fine assortment at the Looking Glass Warehouse of
WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Distilled Dew beautifies the complexion, removes tan, freckles, and discolorations, and renders the skin white, soft, smooth and clear. For sale by druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, Gen. Agent, 779 Broadway

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover and Baker's
FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
For sale at No. 935 Broadway, New-York.

The finest hats for gents, the richest furs for ladies, and a great variety of military goods, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

New Paris Fancy Goods,
No. 500 BROADWAY.
Just received per steamers Scotia and Olympus, an exquisite selection of Paris Vases, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 559.—Oct. 28, 1863.
36, 50, 25, 20, 49, 69, 58, 21, 12, 18, 32, 5, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 560.—Oct. 28, 1863.
53, 4, 65, 9, 54, 24, 11, 32, 37, 68, 73, 36, 35, 50, 52, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,* No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

THE
DR SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY
wonderful cures performed by this invaluable medicine in Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side and Breast, Tickling or rising in the Throat, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvelous effect. There is no account of a medicine from the earliest
DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY.
AGES THAT CAN FURNISH A PARALLEL.

For thirty years it has been a standard remedy, curing the most obstinate cases, after all other remedies and treatment had failed. Prepared only by
Dr. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.
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FOR BAD BREATH
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USE, USE, USE,
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THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON.
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NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
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WILL BE WITHOUT IT
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AFTER A TRIAL.
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In the year 1845 Mr. Mathews first produced the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

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Is one of the most delightful and efficacious remedies ever discovered for curing the various ills to which infants and young children are subject.

This invaluable cordial is prepared from a variety of the most choice and valuable aromatics known in medicine; and is a speedy cure for colic, cramps and windy pains. It is of excellent use to children that are of a restless and fretful habit; and to those who are greatly troubled with griping, vomiting or looseness, a few doses of the cordial will give immediate ease. CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH HARD, and thereby suffering intense pain, may be considerably relieved by applying a small portion of the cordial to the finger, and rubbing the gums gently for a short time.

Adult persons afflicted with similar complaints will find the Infant Cordial equally beneficial in their cases. PARENTS AND GUARDIANS having the care of children are requested to make trial of this remedy, as it is confidently believed that, when they learn its value, no family will consent to be without it.

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ARNICA PLASTERS
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PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
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NOTICE—SACRIFICE—DARDONVILLE GAS FIXTURES.—I would call the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to my stock of imported FRENCH GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, FINE BRONZES, &c., all of which stock I will offer for sale at reduced prices, to enable me to close the Gas-Fixture branch of my business by Nov. 1, on and after which date the balance of stock unsold I will sell at auction, by H. H. Leeds & Co., of which sale due notice will be given by the Press. My reputation as an old-established house guarantees no humbug in this advertisement. The sale of my goods is to be positive and peremptory. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway, next to H. Maillard.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.—One, Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each.
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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by
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PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

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DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 131 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS
AND DISEASES OF THE
EAR AND THROAT.

Dr. LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, and all the various diseases of the Ear and Throat, at his office, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

☞ See eighth page for testimonials for the cure of Deafness.

TESTIMONIALS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for some years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. *I am now entirely free from Catarrh,* my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. E. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st.

From Hon. Ira Fish, Patten, Mass.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I send you a statement of my case, which you may use as you think proper. I have acquaintances in different parts of the State, have served three years as Senator of Penobscot County, and three years as Representative, in all six years, in our State Legislature. My statement may benefit some of those afflicted with this disease.

For several years I have been afflicted with Catarrh. I have tried many prescriptions for it without receiving any benefit therefrom. I have taken your medicine about ten months, and it has cured me. I would recommend to those afflicted with this disorder to apply to you. I am confident if they will strictly follow your directions that a cure will be effected, however inveterate the case may be.

Respectfully yours, IRA FISH.

From the Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

For eight or nine years I have been affected with the most offensive of diseases, Catarrh. For the last two years I have suffered much with a dull, heavy pain over my eyes and on the top of my head: and the sense of smell entirely gone. I have used many different remedies, and consulted many physicians in order to obtain relief, but without any beneficial results until I applied to Dr. Lighthill. My head is entirely free and clear of pain, my sense of smell has returned, and my health is better generally—in fact, I feel like a new man. For the great benefit I have received of Dr. Lighthill, I gratefully sign myself.

ISAAC H. WHITING,
Foreman of the *General Advertiser.*

PROVIDENCE, March 12, 1861.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* In showing you a mother's gratitude for the cure you have effected upon my daughter, I can in no better way do justice to yourself, or confer a greater benefit upon the similarly afflicted, than by annexing with these—my heartfelt thanks—a short description of my daughter's condition before she was put under your care. My daughter, Clarinda B. Mason, who is fifteen years of age, has been afflicted for a number of years, aside from all the symptoms and disagreeable consequences of Catarrh, with an excessive discharge of corrupted, I may say mortified matter from her head and nose: so that at such periods she could not stay in school, and the discharge not only made her sick, but made her breath so offensive that it was impossible for any one but a tender mother to be near her. These periods were coming on once or twice a week, sometimes even oftener. I am happy to inform you that I now consider my daughter entirely well. I cannot too strongly recommend others not to despair of relief from Catarrh because their physicians did not succeed in curing them or pronounced their cases incurable; for truly, sir, such was exactly the case with my daughter, and it was only after repeated recommendations from my friends that I was persuaded to place her under your care. Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH A. B. MASON,
No. 1 Mountain-street, Providence, R. I.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

A NEW EDITION NOW READY
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Anatomy of the Ear.
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Loud Reports.
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Glycerine.
Sulphuric Ether.
Electricity.
Artificial Drum-heads.
Ear-trumpets.
Deaf-Mutism; or Dumbness in connection with Deafness.

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THE KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY—Edited by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS; the Editor's Table, by LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK. The November number is now ready. Several eminent authors are among the contributors to the present number.

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UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Presidential Elections—Naval News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

The Central and South American steamers, as also the Carthagena steamer, will not be due before the 21st, consequently I have scarcely an item of interest to communicate from any quarter.

The *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 13th. Her passengers left Panama at 11 o'clock the same evening, on the *Golden Age*.

We have no local news. The elections for President of the Republic make a good deal of talk still. It is now pretty certain that Gen. MOSQUERA wishes to occupy the Presidential chair, and if he does, it is certain he will be elected—for he is not apt to fail in anything he undertakes.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and the United States gunboat *Saginaw* are in port. Also, Her Britannic Majesty's war-ship *Charybdis*.

The British steamship *Talca*, from Guayaquil, arrived at Panama on the 11th inst., with dates from Guayaquil to the 5th. On the 20th of September, Gen. MOSQUERA, on the part of the Republic, met Dr. ANTONIO FLORES, on the part of Ecuador, in Pasto, to discuss matters at issue between the two countries. Dr. FLORES declined the proposition of Gen. MOSQUERA, to reëstablish the old Republic of Colombia. MOSQUERA replied that he wished union, not annexation, but promised that he would not try to bring it about by force. The Government of Ecuador, fearing war from Gen. MOSQUERA, is raising a force of ten thousand men.

The Roberts steamship *Illinois* arrived at Aspinwall the 15th, with 610 passengers. They are still on board, awaiting the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* here, to take them to San Francisco. The *Moses Taylor* is expected in to-morrow or next day.

The British steam propeller *Eva*, from Liverpool and Carthagena, is just telegraphed as arrived at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica*, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th, after a very long passage of 33 days.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICAN THRONE.

A Significant Article from a Semi-Official Organ.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris, a semi-official organ of the Austrian Government, in its issue of Oct. 11, publishes a letter from Trieste, which says the sole cause of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN having authorized the Mexican deputation to present itself at the Chateau of Miramar, to communicate the vote of the nobles conferring upon him the diadem, was too significant to allow of a doubt as to his acceptance of the throne. It proceeds: "It is not the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, whose noble character is heightened by unsurpassed urbanity, who would have allowed the Mexican deputation to undertake so long a voyage if it were to result in disappointment. *In an autograph letter written by Napoleon III. to the Archduke, after the memorable vote of the Mexican nobles, his Majesty dwelt upon the necessity of having the wish of the capital ratified by the Mexican nation.* It is to this wish and far-seeing suggestion of NAPOLEON that the Archduke wished to openly allude, as may be seen on reading the reply of the Archduke, which reveals the perfect accord existing on this point between the Emperor of France and himself. After having given his reply to the allocution of M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, the Prince entered into a long and intimate conversation with the members of the deputation. I have very attentively followed (said his Imperial Highness) the monarchial movements now proceeding in your country. Through the official reports which the Emperor of France has been kind enough to communicate to me, and in the information contained in the English journals, I have been enabled to clearly observe its progress. Here is a map of Mexico, upon which are exactly marked the points which have adhered to the vote of the nobles. *You see that only comprises a fourth part of Mexico, although I am convinced that the French army will very soon deliver the other portion from the pressure put upon them, and that then (as you assure me) an immense majority will sanction the vote of the 12th of July. Inform me that the majority has really adhered to my election, and in less than twenty-four hours I shall be ready to depart. Consider me as a soldier determined to respond to the call of Providence; for I recognize in an infallible manner the finger of God in the mission which has just fallen to me. I must have the National will manifest itself in terms permitting no legitimate doubt upon the unanimity of my election.* The deputation could not have been impressed in a greater degree than it was by the justice of this sound reasoning, and, respecting the elevated character of the Archduke's sentiments, unanimously declared that the Mexican people only desired for the present to obtain the acquiescence of his Imperial Highness. With regard to the realization of the vote, the deputation considers itself bound to leave entirely to the wisdom of the Archduke the choice of the epoch. The Mexican deputation relinquish the idea of going to Vienna to solicit the honor of being presented to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. It is considered that to hasten the departure of the Archduke for Mexico, it is necessary to profit by the sailing of the next packet from St. Nazaire, on the 15th inst., in order to dispatch some of its members to Mexico.

The good news of the acceptance of the crown by the Archduke, together with the measures which the provisional government, in conjunction with the commander of the French army, who is about to take an order to give to the monarchial impulse of Mexico the development desired by his Imperial Highness, will not be long in rallying to the vote of Mexican nobles the great majority of the country. *The Archduke will thus be able to set out for his new country in the course of February or beginning of March next. The Archduke has already so far prepared for his departure as to have appointed an inspector of the Chateau of Miramar who is instructed to maintain that delightful residence on the same footing as heretofore.* He will place Miramar at the disposal of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, for them to come to pass the of the Winter there. Apartments will be specially reserved for the Mexicans who may wish to visit the former abode of their sovereign before quitting Europe for ever. The Archduke and Archduchess propose to visit the Court of the Tuileries, passing *en route* through Brussels, where they will take leave of King LEOPOLD and his family. Three members of the Mexican deputation have left for Vienna, whence they will proceed to Paris, where they will make their preparations for the voyage to Vera Cruz. Three other members will proceed to France, *viâ* Venice and Milan. MM. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, AGUILA HIDALGO, and ARRANJOERS, will remain a few days longer at Miramar, in case of the Archduke's wishing to consult them upon the original status of the future charter of Mexico."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* considers this indication as conclusive that the candidature of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has finally passed from the state of a simple project into a practicable phase, and says this is so true that at a grand banquet given by M. REVOLTELLA, the banker, at Trieste, to the Mexican deputation, the principal toast proposed was in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Mexico. The *Memorial Diplomatique* also says that the Emperor of the French, immediately on becoming acquainted with the reply made by the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN to the deputation commissioned to offer him the crown of Mexico, addressed an autograph letter to the Archduke, expressing, in the most eulogistic terms, complete approbation of this reply.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

AN INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER.

From the Washington Republican.

The following letter was received yesterday, by a lady of Baltimore, from a nephew in Gen. BURNSIDE's army, at Knoxville. It was not written for publication, but, as a narrative of events in that interesting region, will command general perusal:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

We have been here several days, and were to have left for Houston Bridge yesterday, but at midnight previous we were aroused from slumber, and without breakfast started and marched several miles, crossing the Holstein River, and taking strong positions in the gap roads southeast of Knoxville, to prevent a mounted force of 7,000 of the enemy from making a heavy dash upon the town; but they fearing to attack us, (one brigade and one battery,) we passed down the valley only to fall on a heavy force of mounted men with mountain howitzers, some fifteen miles off. After quite a fight the enemy were compelled to fall back with serious loss.

Yesterday quite a number of rebel deserters and refugees passed through our lines on the way to safety, and this morning an armed mounted company from North Carolina, numbering seventy, who will join our army. On last Saturday there was another squad from North Carolina, bringing a number of refugees with them. They all say that the people there are expecting a large Federal raid, and delay coming now, as they think it safe to have protection on the road. If they had arms and ammunition, they say they would raise enough to protect themselves and come right off.

I saw an old man from Jefferson County, in this State, who, although 73 years of age, came to join the army. He brought, as he calls them, his own crowd of one hundred men, and another of eighty. He and forty of his company have been bushwhacking in the mountains for fourteen months.

Parson BROWNLOW has not returned yet, but his son has been here for something over a week, and has succeded in raising a full regiment. He will undoubtedly have a full brigade within a month.

Seven or eight regiments are under way, several of which will be full this week. Morristown, Greenville and Jonesboro have, I learn, each a regiment nearly full. So you see Gen. BURNSIDE will soon have a division of new troops under his command. So far, the recruits are from the immediate country along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and the companies from the surrounding mountain villages are just beginning to come in.

When we were at Morristown, and getting on the cars for Greenville, an old countryman, from back some twenty miles among the nobs, came riding into town, and as he did not know we were there, he looked at the brigade awhile with amazement, when the state of things began to flash upon him, and he asked if we "wern't the blue-bellied Yankees," and as soon as he was satisfied, he went almost crazy, shouting, "Glory to God, they have come at last!" Then sinking his heels into his horse's sides, he went galloping through the town, waving his hat, and shouting away, "Glory to God, they've come at last!"

It was not long, however, before he was back and coaxing some of the boys to go home with him. He said "it weren't only twenty miles;" if they would go home with him "he know'd the old woman would go crazy." He said she had been "saving thirteen jars of apple butter ever since last Summer for the Yankees to eat." When our boys told him there would be a fight at the salt works, and that was our destination, he wanted to borrow a gun and go along, saying the greybacks' time was over now and his was come, and he was "arter revenge like a four-year-old."

That is the universal cry of all the people in this country, and not a man comes to join the army that does not talk of "revenge." If a brigade of these men go through this country, every traitor's house will be sure to get a firebrand. The majority of them, so far, have had their houses burnt and themselves hunted like wild beasts, and will never be satisfied until they finish the work by driving their persecutors from their sight. Yours truly,

JAMES W. BARD,
Co. A, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3297, 2879, 1, 2705, 2549, 821, 2781, 2929, 2055, 2491, 2967, 2487, 1047, 2969, 2971. *Part II.*—Nos. 2404, 2570, 2524, 2250, 2574, 216, 1752, 2106, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652.

The Artistic Merit of the Escott Opera Troupe, and the Sufficiency of their Wardrobe—Verdict Against Burton's Executors.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Richard Escott vs. John J. Crane et al., Executors of the Will of Wm. E. Burton, Deceased.—This is an action brought to recover damages to the amount of $11,540 for breach of a contract made at London in July, 1858, between the plaintiff and William E. Burton. By the terms of this contract, plaintiff was to furnish an English opera company to sing at Burton's Theatre for three months, Burton having the privilege of extending the term to six months, for which Burton was to pay the sum of $900 a week for three months, and to share alike when they did not exceed $700 per night. The plaintiff claims to have performed his part of the agreement, commencing on the 4th of October, 1858, and continuing a week, when Burton closed his theatre and refused to allow the company to sing. The suit was commenced against Burton in his lifetime, and on his death renewed against defendants as his legal representatives.

The defence maintains that the plaintiff misrepresented the company, and stated that they were first-class artists, which on trial proved to be false. That they were to arrive on the 24th of September, but did not come until the 1st of October, which did not leave sufficient time to properly announce their arrival; and that the whole arrangements of the plaintiff were so badly managed that after the first night no audience was had; and sets up a counter-claim of $10,000.

The evidence in the case included testimony as to the qualifications of the various members of the company, the state of their wardrobes, and its adaptation to sing English operas as a first-class company.

A gentleman of the Hebrew persuasion, experienced in music and old clothes, enlightened the jurors in regard to the value of the wardrobe and voices of the members of the troupe, all of which he pronounced to be second class.

The daughters of Mr. Burton were also examined at length upon the same points. The case being concluded at a late hour on Friday, the Court instructed the Jury to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning. Verdict rendered this morning in favor of plaintiff for $4,322 76.

Judge Whiting for plaintiff; H. A. Cram for defendants.

Motions—To be Made by Attorney of Record Only.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Alvah Beebe vs. Roswell D. Hatch, Executor, &c.—This was a motion for time to make a case on appeal, on the ground that the defendant had served no notice of entry of judgment.

The Executor objected to the motion on the ground that it was not made by the Attorneys of Record, Messrs. Wightman, and that no substitution of attorney had been obtained. Until that was done no other attorney could make a motion in the cause.

Motion dismissed.

Fire-Proof Fire-Escapes for Tenement Houses—Suit to Recover Penalty for not Providing Them.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. William Richardson.—This action was brought to recover a penalty of $50 for a violation of section 27, chapter 356, of the act of 1862, "to provide for the regulation and inspection of buildings, the more effectual prevention of fires, and the better preservation of life and property in the City of New-York," and to compel a removal of the violation.

The complaint alleged that the defendant was the owner of or was interested in the dwelling-house and premises known as Nos. 22 and 24 Thames-street, in this City. That the house is six stories, and more than forty feet high, and built to contain eight or more families above the first story; that it is not built fire-proof throughout, nor is there any other dwelling-house of equal height, with a flat roof, adjoining the same, and that it has not and never has had placed thereon, any practical fire-proof fire-escape, or any fire-escape whatever. It was also alleged that the defendant was served with the notice required by law before the commencement of the action.

The notice read: "You are required to remove the following named violation of the law, &c., (naming the law,) to wit: a six-story dwelling-house (describing it) occupied by, or built to contain eight or more families above the first story, and not provided with a practical fire proof escape."

A demurrer was put in by the defendant, his counsel contending that the notice was not such an one as to give him to understand what he was to do to remove the violation—whether to remove the house, some of the families in it, or what particular thing he was to do.

The Court sustained the objection and dismissed the complaint.

The plaintiffs appealed, contending that the notice was sufficient.

The appeal was now argued, and decision reserved.

Wesley Gleason for plaintiffs; Cummins, Alexander & Green for defendant.

The Duty of Banks in Respect to Protest—A Question of Fact to be Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench.

Warren Ayrault vs. Pacific Bank.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the amount of two promissory notes, making together $800, deposited with the Bank for collection, on the ground that, by reason of the "gross carelessness and negligence of the Bank, due demand was not made on the maker of the notes, and the indorsers were thereby discharged."

The plaintiff also claimed interest on the notes from the days they respectively matured, together with costs and counsel fees in an action brought by the plaintiff against the [indorsers, and in which he was defeated.

The question at issue was one of fact, as to whether or not the Bank was informed by the plaintiff of the residence of the maker—the plaintiff being of opinion that if he was asked for the residence, he gave it; and the officers or clerks of the Bank being of the opinion that he was asked and did not know the residence, and that one of the clerks thereupon remarked, then he (the Notary,) will have to do the best he can.

The trial resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed, contending that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and the charge of the Court. Appeal heard and decision reserved.

E. N. Taft, for plaintiff; Richard O'Gorman, for defendants.

Collateral Securities—Right to Sue on Notes While They are Held.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Edward Roberts et al.—This is an action on certain promissory notes to the amount of $7,000, held by the plaintiffs and indorsed by the defendants. The defence allege that the notes were accommodation notes. That they were given in renewal of other notes still held by plaintiffs, and that plaintiffs hold collateral security for the same. Case still on.

William Fullerton for the plaintiffs; Cummings, Alexander and Green, for the defendants.

"Cruelty to Johnny."

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

John Harris vs. Robert Sheppard and John McDonnell.—This is an action brought against the Captain and first mate of the British ship *Talje*, to obtain damages for personal injuries sustained by reason of an assault committed upon plaintiff by the first mate, on the high seas, during a voyage from Calcutta to this port. Plaintiff alleges that he shipped as an ordinary seaman on board the *Talje*. That during a voyage from Calcutta on said ship the first mate assaulted him, struck him in the face, knocked him down and kicked him, inflicting severe injuries, from which he still suffers, and for which he demands $250 damages. It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the Captain is also liable, and should be held responsible for all acts of his subordinates while the vessel was under his command, although such acts might not be done by his express authority. Defendants admit that plaintiff was struck in the face by the first mate, plaintiff having been insolent and used threats to his superior officer; but deny that he received any injuries beyond a slight bruise on the cheek, and claim that the Captain cannot be held liable, as the evidence showed that he knew nothing of the assault at the time; that, although on board the ship, he did not see it, being in his cabin, dressing. The Court held as to the Captain, that he could not be held liable for the act of his under officer, unless sanctioned by his presence or express authority. Decision as to the other defendant reserved.

Mr. Dunphy for defendants; Mr. Bryan for plaintiff.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, the accounts of the estates of Jacob Zeiter, David Evans, Thos. A. Talmage, Wm. W. Yardley, Elizabeth Bagley, Sigismund Fellner and Francis Wass were settled, and decrees of distribution.

The Christy will case was resumed and continued. Testimony was also taken in respect to the two disputed wills of Francis Callan, deceased. In the estate of Nat. Ullman, the Surrogate gave permission to compromise debts.

The payment of a debt of $1,700 by the Executor of Robert Hogan's estate was ordered. An application to compromise an action against estate of Thomas Collyer was granted. Execution was ordered, issued upon judgments recovered against Caleb Kerby's estate. The Executor of Lavenia Knapp's estate was directed to file an inventory within four days. The Christy will case was resumed, but finally adjourned to 9th November. The Surrogate will take up the contested will of Thomas Kelly to-day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Application of the Congregation, Shaaer Hashomim, for Leave to Sell, &c.—Reference ordered to inquire and report as to propriety of granting petition.

Sarah A. Campbell vs. Peter C. Campbell.—Motion granted.

Richards vs. Draper.—Motion granted, $10 costs to abide event, and stay of proceedings vacated.

In the Matter of the Petition of Elizabeth Persh and another.—Order granted.

Depew et al. vs. McCue et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Devlin vs. The Mayor.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of Mary De Peyster.—Memoranda for Counsel.

Before Justice Clerke.

White et al. vs. Hicks et al.; Sheldon vs. Fenir, et al.; Warren vs. Allen et al.—Cases settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Purchase vs. Mattison.—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Peck vs. Broom.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to second, third and fourth defences set up in defendant's answer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 18,390 bbls. Flour, 508 bags Corn Meal, 157 sacks Buckwheat Flour, 297,320 bush. Wheat, 9,758 bush. Corn, 18,277 bush. Barley, 94,336 bush. Oats, 3,157 pkgs. Provisions, and 558 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in request, including Pots at $8 and Pearls at $9 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 315 bbls., including 314 bbls. Pots and 1 bbl. Pearls.

COAL—All kinds continue in good demand at buoyant prices. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, 20,000 tons were disposed of, including 3,000 tons stove, at $9 60@$9 70; 2,500 tons Egg, at $8 60@$9 15; 3,000 tons Grate, at $8 05@$8 35; 2,500 tons Steamboat, at $7 55; 5,500 tons Lump, at $7 45@$7 55; 3,500 tons Chestnut, at $6 35 ₩ ton, all delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, but held quite firmly. We quote: Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.@35c.; Rio, 31c.@34c.; Languayra and Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at uniform prices. Middlings, 88c.@89c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,100 bales. Also, by auction, 480 bales Upland at 83½c.@88c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more sought after by shippers, home dealers and speculators; prices of low grades have been heavy; choice extras, in some instances, are quoted up 10c @15c. ₩ bbl. Sales, since our last, 18,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 80; poor to choice old and new extra State at $5 90@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 30, but including 1,000 bbls. deliverable within 30 days, at $6 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7@$7 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 80
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	7 00	@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 25	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 8 75
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 10	@11 00

Southern Flour continues in good request at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 1,700 bbls. at $6 80@$7 50 for poor to good superfine; $7 55@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, the latter rate for very choice family extras, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request but at easier rates. Sales 670 bbls. Extra at $6 65@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $5 70@$6 35 for superfine ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $4 90 for Jersey, $5 35@$5 40 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, $5 30 for Fairfax, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at $3@$3 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request for shipment and on speculation; prices of prime lots have been comparatively firm, though inferior and common qualities have been much depressed. The receipts have been quite liberal. Sales since our last, 172,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 46@$1 53; Red Western, at@$1 40@$1 46; do. do., inferior at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 36@$1 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 32 @$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 28@$1 37 ₩ bush. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales of 182,000 bushels, part to arrive and from store, at $1 05½@$1 06½, for sound Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 08½ for do. afloat and delivered; $1 04@$1 05 for unsound do.; $1 07 for Yellow Western and White do. ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at $1 15@$1 20, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales 1,400 bushels. Oats are plenty, heavy, and lower, including Canada at 78c.@80c.; Western at 80c.@82c.; State at 79c.@82c. ₩ bushel. Barley is depressed, being in limited demand, at $1 32@$1 47 ₩ bushel. Sales 9,400 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Oct. 24.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	317,697	397,125	466,266	579,577
Wheat, bush.	10,462,993	11,891,110	10,882,583	13,092,930
Oats, bush.	711,352	245,360	668,028	42,302
Corn, bush.	272,753	189,187	71,646	5,490
Barley, bush.	131,678	79,973	41,031	10,045
Rye, bush.	112,511	129,202	50,606	125,612

HAY—North River Bale continues active and firm, at $1@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request at 20c.@28c. for New, and 18c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LIME—Is in fair request, and is quite firm.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in good demand, and 620 bbls. have been sold, mostly at auction, at 40c.@53c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds have been moderately inquired for, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been limited for all descriptions, but, in view of the light stocks, prices have been quite firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 15 ₩ gallon; Resin $42@$50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar $12 50@$16 00 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and on the advance. Sales since our last, 4,900 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 37½ for New Mess here; $16 50 for do., deliverable in November, $14 50@$15 for Old Mess, and $12@$12 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair request at 7c.@10c., chiefly at 8½c.@9c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales, 600 boxes, part for December delivery. Lard is more sought after, but prices are heavy; sales 3,250 tcs. and bbls., part for future delivery, at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates; sales, 1,050 tcs. and 260 bbls., the latter at $14@$15 25 for Extra Mess, and $11@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $17@$18 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request, at 11c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited demand, including Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand to-day at buoyant prices; sales since our last 2170 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12½c.@13½c.; Porto Rico, at 12c.@13c.; and Cuba at 11½c.@12½c., and 1450 boxes Havana part at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb.; Refined are in fair request and steady, ranging at from 13½c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 270,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and Butcher's Association at 12½c.; also 20 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.; and 200 pkgs. Grease at 10½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but held firmly. Sales, since our last, 113 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@19c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 450 bbls. at 60½c.@61c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship-room is unusually abundant, and rates low, yet engagements continue on a very moderate scale. The total number of vessels in port this morning was 656 of all classes. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 12d. ₩ bbl.; 30,000 bush. Wheat at 3½d.@4d. ₩ bush.; 300 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 8s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 50 tons and 2,500 pkgs. Provisions, by do., at 50s.@60s.; 50 pkgs. Bacon, by sailing vessel, at 12s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 15s. ₩ ton. For London, 50 bales Hops, at ¾d. ₩ lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 20s. and 80 tons Heavy Goods, at 18s. ₩ ton. For Havre and orders, a foreign brig with Petroleum, at 8s. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 50 tons Provisions, at 25s. ₩ ton. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a cargo of Petroleum, at 7s. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Swedish brig, 200 tons, (now at Boston,) hence to Genoa, 1,100 Petroleum, at 7s.; a British bark, 330 tons, to Marseilles, 1,900 Petroleum, 7s.; a British brig, 195 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $4,500; one, 1,400 bbls., to Vera Cruz, $1 25; one, 1,800 bbls., to Vera Cruz and back, $1 50 ₩ bbl. under, and $1 on deck; one, 2,400 bbls., to Matamoras and back, $4,500; one, 91 tons, to St. Domingo City and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $1,700; one, 81 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,400; a Danish brig, 180 tons, same voyage, $2,000; a British schooner 114 tons, same, $1,450, each half gold; a bark, 300 tons, to the Windward, $1 ₩ bbl.; a British brig, 259 tons, to Havana, $2,400, gold; a Prussian brig, 305 tons, to Havre for orders, 1,100 Petroleum; a bark, 412 tons, from Sicily to New-York; a Bremen bark, 431 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., Staves; a British schooner, 1,500 bbls. to Curacoa and back, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bellona	Oct. 29	New-York	London.
Kangaroo	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Oct. 31	Quebec	Liverpool.
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Carolina	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Hecla	Oct. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Oct. 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Creole	Oct. 28	New-York	New-Orleans.
			[viâ Havana.
Morning Star	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans.
Perit	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Melville	Oct. 29	New-York	Havana.
Roanoke	Oct. 31	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, *viâ* Quebec, close in this City on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana by the *Melville* close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans by the *Morning Star* close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*viâ* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

POST-GRADUATE CLASS FOR LADIES.

Rev. Dr. ALDEN'S Class for Young Ladies who have completed their school education, will open in the front parlor of No. 96 East 21st-st., on the 10th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M. The method of instruction is that of oral discussion. No text books are used, and no study is required on the part of the pupils. Presuming that they have been well trained in the study of books, Dr. A. will aid them in the higher work of direct communion with truth. His object is not so much to communicate information as to put the mind in a condition for action. To those who may desire to pursue a course of reading in connection with the topics discussed with the class, the best authors will be pointed out.

Dr. A. will meet the class on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week from the 10th of November to the 10th of May. The course will be divided into two equal sessions. Pupils may take one or both, as may suit their convenience. Terms, $25 per session, payable in advance.

The following subjects will receive attention: Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Principles of Rhetoric and Criticism, English Literature, Political Philosophy, including Principles of Government, Political Economy, Constitution of the United States, International Law, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity.

Dr. ALDEN'S Post-office address is No. 37 William-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

$42 dollars pays for 14 weeks' board, furnished room, fuel and washing, with common English branches. Colossal brick buildings. For nine years the best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Graduates courses for both ladies and gentlemen. A superior Business College for young men—*equal to the best*. Winter term, Dec. 3. For catalogues with full particulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RECEIVES pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 7th-av. cars pass the school.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY OF SUPERIOR ACQUIREMENTS, engaged in a first-class family in the morning until 1, desires a few more pupils in the afternoon, (evening for French and music;) would teach in a private family where she could have a good and refined home. Apply at room No. 1, Blancard's House, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., at 1 o'clock, for a week.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, having a portion of her time disengaged, wishes to form an engagement as above; she has had great experience and success in teaching in some of the first families in the City, to whom she can refer; her course of instruction includes all the branches of a thorough English education, and also French and music. Address J. M. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires the situation of governess to young children or as companion to a lady; has no objection to traveling; the best of references given and required. Address H. H. H., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady, (Protestant,) who has resided several years in Paris, desires an engagement as resident governess in this City; she is perfectly competent to instruct in English, French, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address J. F., Box No. 1,125 Post-office.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER FOR A SELECT School in this State; salary liberal. Two clerks for grocery stores; two conductors; two brakemen; valet to go to California with a merchant; four girls to travel to California and Europe with families. Charges moderate. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE—graduate of Columbia College—offers his services as teacher of the Classics and Mathematics. Address M. A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WILL SELL AN EQUAL INTEREST IN a patent for an improvement in an article of unlimited demand in the dry goods line. Has been tested and very highly approved by the largest wholesale houses in the city. Terms, $10,000—a portion to be advanced, and the remainder paid in good notes. Address, stating where an interview may be had, ADVERTISER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THIS CITY, ON MONDAY, THE 26TH inst., a single-stone DIAMOND BREASTPIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner at No. 33 Dey-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF PONIES, PONY chaise and harness. The whole turn-out will be sold together, or either pony separately, at a very reasonable price; also, a fast trotting and pacing mare, young, sound, gentle, and cheap. Apply at No. 49 Lafayette-place, before 2 in the afternoon.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FISH'S PATENT

LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman, a situation as professed cook; gets up recherche and fashionable dinners; has lived in the most respectable families in the City; or would take charge of a gentleman's house in town or country in the absence of a family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a neat, respectable, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing, economical and trusty; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as a professed cook in a private family. No objection to assist with the washing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 485 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters desire situations in a family as cook and chambermaid; references unexceptionable, having lived several years in their last family. Apply at No. 289 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman desires a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress, in a small family; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 90 49th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on the second floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a good baker; has good City references. Apply at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; she must understand her business thoroughly, with best of City references; a Presbyterian preferred. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Saturday, Oct. 31.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; is a first-class pastry cook and baker; unexceptionable City reference from first-class families; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 163 West 44th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; no other need apply; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 136 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman desires a situation in city or country as cook; no objection to assist in laundry work if required; is a first-rate cook and baker; has the best of reference from highly respectable families. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City references. Can be seen by applying at No. 432 4th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman desires a situation as first-class cook; has unexceptional references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Can give six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 110 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; is an excellent baker; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 201 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st. for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as good cook, and thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 392 2d-av., near 23d-st., Room No. 9.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing, or laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, in City or country, by a Protestant young woman, lately arrived from the north of Ireland; would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a respectable Welsh girl; either chamberwork and plain sewing, or the care of children; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 302 Bleecker-st., corner Grove.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—Wanted, one fully competent as a chambermaid, and who understands fluting and fine washing and ironing; may apply, with recommendations, at No. 110 Willow-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; good City reference given. Apply at No. 268 7th-av., corner of 27th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid in a first-class family; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 94 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl to act as chambermaid and waitress; good City references given. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes, and take care of growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 215 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, work by the day, week or month; good references. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A LADY DESIRES a situation to take charge of a house, as lady's companion or governess to young children; best references. Call on or address K. J. H., No. 383 5th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as housekeeper, or assistant housekeeper and seamstress, by an English Protestant woman; is very active, and is capable and willing of doing anything in the household; has filled the position with two families in this City for the past twelve years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as regular waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has excellent City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Please call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do the chamberwork of a small family; has the best of City reference. May be seen at No. 200 East 15th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; best of City references from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, in a private family, as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable German girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen for two days, between 3 and 5 P. M., at No. 73 Ludlow-st., second floor. Good City reference given.

WANTED—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW THAT HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of iron and bark. 594 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 3d-av., near 10th-st., in the store.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO KNOW THAT HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is invaluable. Depot No. 594 Broadway.

WANTED—BY THE HEADS OF FAMILIES, THE old, the young, an antidote for the evils resulting from pleasures immoderately pursued; such is HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Depot No. 594 Broadway.

WASHING AND IRONING WANTED, BY a very capable woman, who has had several years' experience with City families, and can refer to them as being able to give entire satisfaction. Call at No. 469 9th-av.

WANTED—EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO BE careful of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. No. 594 Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, CHEERFUL MIDdle-aged person desires a situation as companion to a lady; she has a thorough knowledge of the English language, a little French; understands all kinds of family sewing and household duties. Call or address AMIEN, No. 376 4th-st., near Lafayette-place, this week.

WANTED.—PERSONS FROM 18 TO 25 YEARS of age should use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Bank-st., between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av. Ring the bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 228 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; one who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth. Call at her present employer's, No. 238 West 21st-st., near 9th-av. Six years' City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 229 East 9th-st., between 7th-av. and Avenue A.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted as above by a very neat Protestant girl; very trustworthy, and highly recommended from her former employers; wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE, experienced young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can command best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S NURSE.—A PROTestant woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse or lady's nurse; is capable for either capacity; good reference given; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a very respectable young girl, to tack care of children and assist in the chamberwork, and do plain sewing; is of a very agreeable disposition, and will be found willing and obliging; can produce excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 East 11th-st. for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, Scotch, Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; does all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 224 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—CONSUMPTION, INSANITY AND epileptic fits produced from indiscretion, or from whatever causes—a remedy there is none better than HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. No. 594 Broadway.

AS WASHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to go out by the day to wash, or take in washing at her own house. Mrs. THOMAS P. MURRAY, No. 477 7th-av. Gentlemen's washing done.

WANTED—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU prescribed and used by the most eminent physicians—pleasant taste and oder. No. 594 Broadway.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman; is a competent driver and good groom, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can produce the best of City and country references. Address M. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or Charles Waters, saddlery store, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in Brooklyn; understands the care of greenhouse plants, all kinds of gardening, for fireman, if required; the best of reference. Address M. V., for three days, at No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Mr. Story's shop, or Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—A SITUAtion wanted, by a highly recommended young man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; he understands the care of horses, &c.; is a good, careful driver; willing to go to the country. Address R. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable colored man, who thoroughly understands the business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 7 West 14th-st., till 12 o'clock each day.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect, having many years' experience; has good reference. Address C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young Englishman, as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can come well recommended. Address J. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wants a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands the business; he is civil and obliging, and has good reference. Address B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business, first-rate reference. Please call or address No. 13 East 19th-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a middle-aged, experienced man, a situation as groom and coachman; has lived several years in one family. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's saddlery and harness store, Astor-place and Broadway, or a note to No. 116 7th-av., for J. W., will be promptly attended to.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, MARried, colored man, of steady habits, a situation as porter in a store or insurance company. Inquire at the Office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, No. 48 Beekman-st.

WANTED—THE DELICATE OF ALL AGES to procure HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. They are no patent nostrum. No. 594 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN Englishman, a single Protestant man, as waiter; has favorable City references, and is competent for his duties. Apply at W. C. BEDELL'S office, No. 307 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN, CALL AT NO. 594 Broadway and get a bottle HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GENERAL CLERK or copyist, in any good mercantile business or office, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address GENERAL ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man in a respectable family where HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is used.

HELP WANTED

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 52 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

ROSS, STEELE & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 28, 1863.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER—One who understands the business thoroughly and can take care of a grapery; must also understand the care of horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful; married man preferred. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, No. 111 Chambers-st.

A COOK—WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, two Protestant girls, one a good cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress, chambermaid and laundress. Both must be neat, honest and efficient, and able to give the best references. Call to-day, (Wednesday,) between 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. A competent woman, with good City references may apply at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

EXPERIENCED SILK AND DRESS-GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—Apply, in the retail department, to LORD & TAYLOR, No. 461 to 467 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A CUSTOM-HOUSE BROker's office, an active, intelligent, honest lad. Salary $100 per annum, which will be increased as merited. Address Box No. 331 Post-office.

A BOY—WANTED IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion House, an active and intelligent boy, 15 or 16 years of age. Address Box 4,399, New York Post-office.

WANTED.—PERSONS FROM 45 TO 60 YEARS of age by all means use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS wife to go in the country; man to understand farming, and the woman must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 263 Washington-st.

WANTED.—WAITERS, MALE AND FEMALE, call at No. 594 Broadway, and buy a bottle HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

SALESMEN.—WESTERN AND MIDDLE States salesmen wanted, by an established wholesale boot and shoe house. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,203 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED.—COACHMEN EXPOSED TO THE storms, buy HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, No. 594 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $2; urgently needed by every person. By R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

WANTED—PERSONS SUFFERING WITH DEbility, nervous diseases, and those diseases which bring thousands to an untimely grave, to know that HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is a capital remedy. Sold at No. 594 Broadway.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer R. M. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

WANTED—AN ELIXIR WHICH IMPARTS A genial and vivifying influence. You have it in HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, No. 594 Broadway.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, white and colored men waiters and good help of every calling. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

WANTED—YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEmale, in the decline or change of life, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.

John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vandeusen D. Mairs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. Macy—Of Josiah Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John M. White—Of E. W. Tiers & Co., New-York.
Charles Pratt—Of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, New York.
John Camerden—Of Dollner, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Crowell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron H. Rathbone—Of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Englehorn—Of Englehorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Witthaus—Of R. A. Witthaus & Co., New-York.
Russell Stebbins, Jr.—Of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
R. Cornell White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Elias Wade, Jr.—Of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Scudder—Of Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin G. Arnold—Of Sturges, Bennet & Co., New-York.
Samuel Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin E. Taylor—Of Woodward, Laurence & Co., New-York.
J. Laurence Elder—Of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Rowe—Of T. & G. Rowe, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lamson—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. E. Amsinck—Of L. E. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
O. W. F. Randolph—Of O. W. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Luling—Of Charles Luling & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Eben Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. P. Brintnall—Of F. Skinner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Benker & Carpenter, Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, do.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
James M. Penneck—Of Penneck, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Bagaley—Of William Bagaley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.

DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 16th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston. AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, October, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS for the Quarter ending Oct. 1, 1863.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$4,765,774 22
Due from Banks and Bankers	2,048,963 36
Amount due from Directors	31,000 40
Real Estate, Fixtures and Personal Property	141,378 41
Bills of Solvent Banks and Cash Items	1,310,257 43
Specie and Legal Tenders	1,011,594 15
Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure Circulation	3,675,275 09
United States and State Bonds on hand	855,113 79
Bills of Suspended Banks and Debts	808 40
Expense Account, Profit and Loss, and other items	133,532 91
Total	$14,073,688 07
AGGREGATE LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$6,784,718 78
Profit and Loss	103,566 32
Due to Bankers	822,519 89
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks	105,640 49
Due Treasurer of United States	134,000 00
Due to Depositors on demand	5,861,885 56
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	261,417 03
Total	$14,073,688 07

NOTE—The foregoing embraces the October returns of only a part of the Banks organized under the National Currency Act. A large number of Banks to which certificates had been issued, had not commenced business on the 1st inst., and consequently made no returns to this office. H. McCULLOCH, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., Oct. 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED Second Mortgage Series D, and of the Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due on the 1st of November, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax. W. D. GRISWOLD, President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 128 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of November next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, and kept open until 2 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking-house Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

NOTICE.—SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY Railroad Coupons, signed John McDowell, Secretary, due 1st November, 1863, from 3'0 First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid (less United States Government tax) on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, by Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LOST—$1,100 5-20 COUPON BONDS—NO. 58,406, 151,680, and No. 27,748, $100. Any person finding the above bonds will be suitably rewarded by returning them to the loser, EUGENE A. LIVINGSTON, Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y., or to CLARKSON & CO., No. 48 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4) was this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday of November proximo, free of Government tax. By order, J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $300,000
Surplus over .... $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FOR SALE CHEAP—21 STANDS OF STEIN-[illegible] patent candle moulds—[illegible] moulds to each stand; 1 hydraulic press—10-inch ram. Also, one of Stephens' patent self-acting oil strainer. For particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at noon, at their salesroom in Trinity Building, three hundred acres of land situated in Morrisville, Penn., opposite Trenton, N. J. A part of the property is good farming land, with dwelling-house and other buildings; while another part, fronting Delaware River, and commanding a view of Trenton and the surrounding country, is admirably calculated for villa sites. An island forms part of the estate, and the land near it, commanding a fine water power, affords a proper site for mills and manufactories. The New-Jersey Railroad and Delaware Canal pass directly through the property.

Maps can be procured from Messrs. LUDLOW & CO., giving full information.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) OCTOBER 29,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
13 Shares Bank of North America, $100.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Shares.		Shares.	
13 North Am. Ins. Co.	$ 50	8 B'lyn Cen. R. R. Co.	$ 50
20 Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	50	10 American Express	100
32 Astor Fire Ins.	25	20 Lamar Fire Ins.	100
10 Col. Marine Ins.	100	10 Wash. Mar. Ins.	100
50 Cons. Stage Co.	25	200 Geneva Gas Lt.	25
15 Etna Fire Ins. Co.	5	18 Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.	50
15 Arctic Fire Ins.	50		

$15,000 Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad 7 ℘ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 New-York City 6 ℘ cent Stock, due 1887.
$2,000 Lawrence County Coal Oil Co. 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1863.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
By D. W. IVES & CO.,

THIS and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the large gallery at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway.

The collection includes many valuable Modern Paintings, by American and foreign artists of high repute, embracing Landscapes, Genre Subjects, Marines, Dramatic Scenes, historical, Mythological, Fruit, Flower and other subjects, many of them having been painted to order. The whole are very handsomely framed, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public generally. The works of the following artists will be found in the collection:

LEUTZE,	STEARNS,	CROPSEY,
LESLIE, R. A.	BOUGHTON,	OERTEL,
HUNTINGTON,	ROSSITER,	MIGNOT,
J. H. GLASS,	BRISTOL,	INMAN,
FREDERICKS,	MANZONI,	LAZARUS,
ARMSTRONG,	LACROIX,	MELBY,
LOUIS LANG,	COLMAN,	CAFFERTY,
NEHLIG,	SCHESSELLE,	BOUTELLE,
V. GRANBERRY,	SOMMER,	VAN BEEST,
MILLER,		G. L. BROWN,

and many others OF THE DUSSELDORF SCHOOL.

BAUER,	C. M. WEBB,	BOTH,
HAHN,	LILOTTE,	NORDENBERG,
OVERBECK and others.		
DeBRACKELEER,	SHETS,	GERARD,
KOEK-KOEK,	SCHAEP,	CARABAIN,
DIDDAERT,	VAN SEVERDONCK,	

and many others of the Belgian and Dutch schools, and many others.

The collection will be on exhibition three days before sale, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and catalogues ready on Tuesday. Catalogues will be furnished on application to the auctioneers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at Auction TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) at 11 o'clock, at their Gallery, in rear of Salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a valuable collection of modern Oil-Paintings by some of the best American and Foreign Artists, embracing landscapes, interiors, historical and other subjects; among them will be found a very fine copy of

"MAGDALEN IN THE WILDERNESS,"
after Correggio.

Also works of the following well-known artists, viz:

E. BLASSET,	DELRAY,	H. JECKEL,
F. SOMMER,	GAZETI,	ALPHEN SIMON,
A. DE LACROIX,	DIUBOLT,	ED MENGUEZ,
HARLWICK,	VAN NESS,	GUYER,

and many others. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery, in rear of Salesroom. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of

FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,

at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire rich and costly furniture of house No. 162 21st-st., near 7th-av. The parlors, chambers, dining-room and library are superbly furnished in rosewood, oak and mahogany; splendid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and reps, magnificent piano-fortes, rich carpets, valuable bronzes and paintings, French china, silverware, cut and engraved glassware, &c. The whole will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues at house.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 18-K. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, RICH IMPORTED 18-K. GOLD JEWELRY, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of 18-k. gold hunting and O. F. chronometer, anchor, patent lever and cylinder watches, by the best makers; also, a large line of silver watches and watch movements, diamond rings and pins, rich imported 18-k. gold jewelry, &c. Catalogues now ready.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the schooner *St. George*, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Comprising a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, crockery, engravings, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesrooms No. 83 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, one leather top buggy, coupe rockaway, City built, nearly new, four seat rockaway, four seat phaeton, City built; second-hand top buggy, four-seat wagon, nearly new; harness, blankets, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, removed from a private City residence for convenience of sale, consisting of English velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits in crimson and maroon brocatel, do. in green plush, rosewood pedestal marble-top bureaus and washstands, enameled cottage suites, lace and brocatel curtains, gilt-frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, sofas and lounges, gas chandeliers and brackets, bookcases, oil-cloths, best hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by Dunham; do. do. by Hazelton & Morange, of Albany; mahogany do. by Thomas Brown, of New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VERY RICH SHELL WORK—SOMETHING unusually fine for holiday presents, and also suitable for the trade. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 631 Broadway, near Houston-st., a very beautiful and really valuable collection of Shell Work, in every variety of form, and which has taken the first prize at the American Institute the last month. It is really exquisite work, and cannot be found in this or any other country in such perfection. The variety consists of beautiful work-boxes for ladies; also shell flowers, frames for paintings and portraits; one very elegant church, nearly six feet in length; one monumental cenotaph, jewel case, &c. N. B. They will be on exhibition the day before the sale at the above named store.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES will be attended to during the coming season on liberal terms, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer. No. 14 Pine-st.

10 years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

GRAMERCY PARK.—A MAGNIFICENT PROPerty, situated on Gramercy Park; the most beautiful, secluded, central and desirable part of the City, is offered FOR SALE, the owner being about to leave for California. This is a rare opportunity for a gentleman of wealth to secure an elegant home, or for a capitalist seeking a permanent investment, as the house, *unfurnished*, will bring nearly eight per cent. on $40,000.

The lot is 27 by 108; the house 27 by 65, four stories, basement and sub-cellar, with a two-story extension 14 by 24, and *possesses every modern convenience of a first-class dwelling*. The Park is a private one, its use being restricted to the occupants of dwellings fronting thereon, (66 in all.) Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, call on or address D. C. STURGES, No. 36 John-st., City.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A three-story brick house, two stores on the first floor; situated in the business street of Tarrytown; well rented, to a good tenant for the term of five years, and paying about 10 per cent. Also, a three-story brick house, containing thirteen rooms, water, gas, etc.; lot 140x190, well stocked with fruit. The above property is very cheap. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A frame cottage, (nine rooms,) two lots of ground, situated in 84th-st., near 8th-av., five minutes' walk from Central Park; lots 25x102.2 each; a good deal of fruit; cottage filled in with brick to the plates; terms easy; possession 1st November. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR property in this City or vicinity, a fine place on the Hudson River, farm and country seat, with great variety of fruit, in complete condition, and ready for immediate occupancy if required. For full particulars apply to ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st., where the owner may be seen.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE— New last Winter, all in excellent keeping, three-story high basement brown-stone house, Murray Hill, near 40th-st.; also, one on 39th-st. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 392 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A SMALL four-story French-roof high stoop first-class house No. 104 East 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; now ready for occupancy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—A TWO-STORY and basement cottage, with a fine garden in front; nine rooms, gas, water, sewer, and other improvements, on easy terms. Apply to JAMES BENSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 102 Washington, Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET.

TO LET.—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, THE whole of the second floor; hot and cold water, bath room, all connecting. A private table if desired. Apply at No. 52 University-place. Also rooms for Single Gentlemen.

TO LET—STORE FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN iron front building No. 256 Canal-st., near Broadway, 25 by 80 feet. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 73 Chambers-st.

OFFICES, SINGLY AND IN SUITES, TO LET—In Chambers-st., near Chatham, and in vicinity. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—BY A PERSON who has been living in the country, but wishes to return; a small modern house not over fifteen minutes walk from corner 16th-st. and 7th-av.; family consists of man, wife, four children, (none under 12,) and servant; must have five bedrooms; part of a larger house might do. Address J. B., Box No. 934 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, furnished or unfurnished; unfurnished preferred; for a private family, in the neighborhood of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Address JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, THIRD FLOOR, a hall room and a fourth floor room can be had, with board and abundant table, at No. 132 16th-st., near Irving-place. Reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT to Wall-st. ferry. A private family, having a large, well-furnished room, will accommodate a single gentleman. Address, with real name and place of business, E. J., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and daughter; location in the vicinity of Madison-square; the house must be nicely furnished; table plain and substantial; willing to pay $130 a month. Should this attract the attention of some small private family, who have more room than they require, and would like it occupied pleasantly, address a note to A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FOR THE Winter, by a respectable middle-aged widow lady. Terms must not exceed $6 per week, including fire and gas. A private family preferred. References exchanged. Address Mrs. R., Box No. 109 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR THREE GENTLEmen, in a private family, between 4th and 14th sts. Address, stating terms and location, E. R. A., Box No. 619, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER, WANTED by a single lady, in a private family, where there are no other boarders and no children. A French family preferred. Must be between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address W. M., Box No. 167, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 9 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. ELEGANTly furnished rooms, en suite, with private table only, offering unsurpassed advantages to desirable parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table, large rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE
Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 581 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, 1863, to the sixteenth day of December, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them, within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY.

HARLEM, Oct. 28, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. T. RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Bates.

A. HAMMER,
WM. T. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of A. G. NORWOOD CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. McGRATH retires from business in consequence of ill health. The outstanding affairs of the firm will be settled by A. G. NORWOOD, who continues business on his own account.

A. G. NORWOOD.
F. H. McGRATH.

No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS ENRIGHT. When last heard of he was in Perry county, Illinois. His sisters, JOHANNA and HONORA, would have him address TIMOTHY CARR, No. 107 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.—A great remedy for Gravel, Dropsy, &c. No. 594 Broadway.

EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S.—A great remedy for Debility, Nervous Diseases, &c., No. 594 Broadway.

DEBILITY AND NERVOUS DISEASES— Cured by Helmbold's Buchu, No. 594 Broadway.

G. D. D. N. D. &c.—DO NOT FAIL IN GETTING a bottle of Helmbold's Buchu, No. 594 Broadway. It cures Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Nervous Diseases, &c.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOW LADY, 33 YEARS OF AGE, without children, who is reduced in circumstances, and needs a home, would like to make the acquaintance of some wealthy gentleman, middle-aged or elderly, who is desirous of finding an intelligent, refined, cheerful, affectionate and true-hearted companion. None but those who are sincere and mean what they say are invited to reply, as this is a genuine advertisement. Address Mrs. LEE, care of Post-office, Camden, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK
THIRD GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 29, AT 8,
will be presented Flotow's charming opera of
MARTHA,
with the same splendid cast which was received with such enthusiastic approbation at the New-York Academy, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in her favorite role of Lady Henrietta.
MISS HENRIETTA SULZER.
SIG. LOTTI.
SIG. BIACHI.
Conductor .... MAX MARETZEK

The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK
TWELFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
Petrella's new and brilliantly successful Opera of
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with the new and gorgeous mise en scene, military band &c., and the great original cast, including
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI,
SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI.
Conductor .... Sig. J. NUNO
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 31, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named representations will commence this morning at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 9 o'clock.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF

Gives three Readings at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.
PROGRAMME FIRST READING.

The tragedy of OTHELLO, compressed and carefully expurgated. After which—from Martin Chuzzlewit—MRS. GAMP. A sketch, as arranged and read by Mr. Dickens himself.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 643 Broadway; Fifth av. Hotel, and at the door. Doors open at 7; Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

OSCANYAN'S LIVING LECTURES.

In consequence of the great success of Mr. Oscanyan's lecture on
"THE WOMEN OF TURKEY."
it will be repeated
On THURSDAY, Oct. 29,
at Niblo's Saloon, with living illustrations, tableaux of life in the harem, Oriental music, dancing, &c.

Music to commence at 7¾ o'clock, lecture at 8. The piano used on this occasion is one of Worcester's hinged plate.

Admission, 50 cents.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND
THE FIRST
PROMENADE CONCERT
(Third Series)
will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1863.

Tickets can be obtained of the orderly sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

MR. DEMPSTER'S LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at Dodworth's Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 29, will include the songs in Tennyson's Princess, viz.: "The Bugle Song," "Tears, Idle Tears," "O, Swallow, Swallow," "Sweet and Low," "Kissed Again with Tears," "Thy Voice is Heard through Rolling Drums," "Home they Brought her Warrior Dead," and "Ask Me no More;" also, "The Rainy Day," "O, Why does the White Man Follow my Path?" and "The May Queen." Tickets and books can be had at the hall. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 110 West-st.

ALEX. J. DAVIS, ARCHITECT,
after an interval of three years,
and experience of thirty,
resumes his practice at the New-York University,
and includes
LANDSCAPE GARDENING,
FURNITURE AND DECORATION.
Instructing Proprietors how to plan
and plant for themselves on
principles derived from
Nature and Art combined,
adopted by
REPTON, LOUDON, DOWNING.
A LIBRARY OF ILLUSTRATION
freely open to all.
Designs and Specifications for Building.
Working details and Superintendence.
CITY AND COUNTRY.
STORE FRONTS, BANKS, CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, MONUMENTS.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Lands and houses for sale in New-York and vicinity, from the small cottage of $500 to the large mansion.
COME AND SEE.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order. Broken eyes replaced without the necessity of a personal visit. Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

GRAPE VINES—FOREIGN AND NATIVE grape vines of unequaled quality and cheapness. The very great superiority of my vine has been proved by extensive trial in every State of the Union, and their unequaled cheapness will become clearly apparent to all who will take the trouble to make a little investigation.

Vines from one dollar and fifty cents to seventy-five dollars per dozen.

For all that pertains to vines and their cultivation, see catalogues, in which the whole subject, and the conditions of success, are clearly stated.

The grape, in its new varieties, has become our most important as well as most delightful fruit, and is more easily obtainable in abundance for family supply, and with greater certainty, than any other. Grapes superior in flavor and equal in beauty to those produced under glass by ordinary means, may be grown in the open air, and had for abundant use six and even seven months of the year, in excellent condition.

For descriptive catalogue, which every one who has ground in which to plant a vine will find advantage in reading, send two-cent stamp. C. W. GRANT, Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.

P. S.—My Illustrated Catalogue contains fifty-two very large pages, with many fine engravings, accurately drawn from life, and is the most thorough, complete and instructive treatise on the vine that has been published in the English language, showing how to plant and manage vines in vineyard and garden, and how to obtain from a trellis of our best new varieties, better results than can be produced with foreign vines under glass, without fire heat. It is now sent for three 3-cent stamps, but after the 5th of November the price will be fifteen cents. C. W. G.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT AND EXERCISE with Patent Cantering Horses.
Along the road you cantering go,
Five or six miles an hour, or so;
You've only to rise and sit as you ride,
The horse by his bridle you easily guide.
S. W. SMITH, No. 436 Broadway.

BANKRUPTS, DO YOU WISH A GENERAL Bankrupt Law passed by the next Congress? If you do, call at once, at No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 7. You must interest yourself or the bill will never be passed.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKing-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted, and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 253 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. Furniture in suites.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, pier slabs, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS
and the urgent solicitations of the public, induce the management to continue the
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA,
HARRIETTE;
OR,
THE WARNING OF DEATH,
ONE WEEK LONGER.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
In the course of which is introduced many startling scenes, thrilling incidents and astounding effects, amongst which is the marvelous and wonderful
SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST,
SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST,
SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST,
which has so astonished the scores of thousands of visitors the last two or three weeks.
ONE WEEK MORE
of the splendid and talented
PANTOMIME AND BALLET COMPANY,
Composed of the
BROTHERS SANFORD
And the beautiful and talented
PREMIER DANSEUSE,
MADEMOISELLE MEDIA,
Who will appear at each performance in the splendid
ITALIAN BALLET PANTOMIME
THE VINE-DRESSERS OF COMO.
This charming ballet has been received with
PERFECT ENTHUSIASM,
with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
From the commencement to the close. It will be produced at each performance.
THE ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
RUDOLPH LUCASIA, WIFE AND CHILD,
who, though born of black African parents, are
WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR
and pink eyes—the strangest anomaly in Nature. They are to be seen at all hours.
MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN,
Pupil of the Great Wizard of the North, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,
On the platform in the main hall of the Museum,
And sells books teaching
EVERY MAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN,
Besides explaining his tricks to the visitors and selling them at a very low figure.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE GIANT BOY,
Eighteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
the tallest man living. Also,
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe, representing
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
encamped in the Mountains of old Castile, including the
DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALCARREGUI,
surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S
PETITE SEWING-MACHINE,
a most perfect and beautiful specimen of mechanism.
LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
The immense expense of keeping up such a combination of attractions compels the manager to raise the price of admission or stop all free admissions. He has chosen the latter, and after Nov. 15 there will be no free admissions.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. BAKER
GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
HUMOR AND MIRTH.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.
KATE KEARNEY.

Landy O'Loughlin	Mr. Whiting
Ned Ryan	Mr. Walter Lennox
Kate Kearney	Miss Mary Shaw
Rose Kearney	Miss E. Conran

DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Col. Freelove	Mr. Whiting
Lord Rivers	Mr. Meckir
James	Mr. Gourlay
Lady Elizabeth	Miss Henrietta Irving
Mrs. Davis	Mrs. Tyrrell

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS THURSDAY, Oct. 29,
AFTERNOON, AT 3. EVENING, AT 8.
With all its
BRILLIANTLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES,
AND MAMMOTH COMPANY,
AND NEW AND ADDITIONAL
STAR ARTISTS STAR ARTISTS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC,
including the wondrous troupe of
NATIVE BEDOUIN ARABS.
THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
WHOSE UNPARALLELED FEATS
HAVE ELECTRIFIED THE WORLD.
Admission—Afternoon, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Evening—Admission, 50 cents and 25 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF LAFAYETTE NIXON, Assistant Manager—when immense and novel attractions will be presented.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS—A TREMENDOUS BILL
—EVERYTHING NEW.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and every night,
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL, BY BOWERS.
The Moor of Venice. How are you Greenbacks?
Mr. JACKSON HAINES in his great Skating Scene.
Mississippi Fling. Intelligent Contraband.
New Songs, Acts, Dances and Plantation Scenes.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾. Tickets, 25 cts.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
NO. 446 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SACRED,
PATRIOTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS
CONCERTS.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Oct. 27 and 29, 1863.
in connection with
THE GREAT FAIR,
For the benefit of the
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL,
FOR THE
EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
BY THE
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION,
Assisted by
THE JUVENILE CHOIR.

The Fair opens on MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1863, and continues during the week.
TICKETS TO FAIR AND CONCERT, 25 CENTS.
Concerts to commence at 8 o'clock.
One of the Horace Waters Pianos, from No. 481 Broadway, has been kindly furnished for the occasion.

DRY GOODS

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand.)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

AT NINETEEN FIFTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH STREETS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
IN VELVET,
SILK,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
WOOLEN VELVETS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
ESQUIMAUX do.
In all the new shades and leading styles for the Present Season.
M. GREGG, No. 19 5th-av.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GEO. M. TRACY, AGENT NEWLY-IMPROVED yoke, perfect fitting shirt manufactory, No. 101 William-st. Shaker flannel under-shirts and drawers; English merino under-shirts and drawers; lamb's wool shirts and drawers; hosiery, gloves, neckties, fine silk scarfs, Cardigan jackets; large assortment low prices.

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 1-2 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale at a sacrifice; round corners; all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 69 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, with all the modern improvements, will be sold for half its value, if removed immediately; fully warranted. Can be seen at No. 10 Allen-st., near Canal.

"THE SOLDIER TO HIS MOTHER." "Babylon is Fallen," sequel to "Kingdom Coming." Gen. Gillmore's March," each 25c. Fourcier's Omnibus, 700 tunes for violin or flute, $1. Italian and silk violin strings, 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST AND BASS SINGER for a quartette choir in Brooklyn. Address H. R., Box No. 735 New-York Post-office, stating qualifications, &c.

MEETINGS.

AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS MEETING of the Women's L. N. League will be held TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., at their office, No. 20 Cooper Institute. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.
S. B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of engagements previously contracted, the management has to announce, with regret, that the present must be
THE LAST WEEK
of
THE REIGN OF MERRIMENT!
and of the appearance, for the present, of the popular young American Comedian,
JOHN S. CLARKE.
A NEW COMIC PROGRAMME.
FUN!
FUN!!
JOHN S. CLARKE,
who is nightly received by crowded houses, with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER and DELIGHT,
will appear
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 29,
being his LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
IN THREE GLORIOUS COMIC CHARACTERS,
AS
PAUL PRY;
also, as
THE LION,
in the highly successful and peculiar piece of nonsense,
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL;
OR,
THE LION OF THE HOUR,
and for the last time as
TIMOTHY BROWN,
in the screaming farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
By request, TOODLES will be given one evening this week.
Doors open at 7; performance commences 7¾; close at 10¾.
FRIDAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
J. S. CLARKE.
The Management has pleasure in announcing that on Wednesday, Nov. 2,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
popularly known through Europe and America as the Irish Boy and Yankee Girl, will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 29, 1863,
POSITIVELY THE LAST OCCASION
but one, this season, upon which
EDWIN FORREST,
can appear in his admirable impersonation of
FEBRO, THE BROKER,
in Dr. Bird's powerful American drama,
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA,
MR. W. WHEATLEY
AS
ANTONIO DE CABERERO.

Mr. J. McCullough	as	Ramon
Mr. L. R. Shewell	as	The Viceroy
Mr. J. G. Burnett	as	Pablo
Mr. J. Neonan	as	Mendoza
Mr. J. W. Collier	as	Fernando
Mme. Ponisi	as	Juana
Mrs. J. H. Allen	as	Leonor

Conductor .... Harvey B. Dodworth.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1863,
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
EDWIN FORREST,
AS FEBRO, THE BROKER.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1863,
MATILDA HERON,
her only appearance as Medea.
In active preparation, Shakespeare's great tragedy of
CORIOLANUS,
which will speedily be produced.
Seats may be secured at the box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. John Wood
Director .... Mr. Walcot
TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
MUSIC, MIRTH AND LAUGHTER.
BROUGHAM'S EXTRAVAGANZA
ALL THE RAGE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AS
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
A GENUINE HIT.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1863.
And every evening until further notice, the renowned extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS;
OR,
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

New Scenery	by	James E. Hayes
New Costumes	by	Miss Cornelia Flannery
New Properties	by	Wm. Henry

A NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE BY THOS. BAKER.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AS
POCAHONTAS.
Powhatan, King of the Tuscaroras .... Mr. W. Davidge
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
To commence with the highly successful new comedietta entitled
MY PRESERVER.
Mary Walker .... Mrs. Sedley Brown
Bilberry, a ploughboy .... Mr. Geo. Jamison
Doors open at 7, commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Box Book open from 8 to 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

The Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
NOTICE.
The extraordinary and unprecedented success of
THE NEW DRAMA,
which, owing to the increased demand for seats, would seem as yet to be only in the
COMMENCEMENT OF ITS SPLENDID RUN,
induces Mr. Wallack to recommend an early application at the box office, where places can be secured a week in advance.
ROSEDALE,
OR
THE
RIFLE BALL,
EVERY NIGHT.
In which will appear

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,	Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. H. DALY,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss MARY BARRETT,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss CARMAN,
Mr. PARKES,	Miss LE BRUN.

IRVING HALL.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1863,
on which occasion Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
The new and successful Soprano, pupil of
SIGNOR MUZIO,
Who will accompany her.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Violinist.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Baritone.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON,
Pianist.
Mr. S. BEHRENS,
Accompanyist.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents extra, which can be obtained at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; McCoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.

MR. ROBERT STOEPEL'S HIAWATHA
will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1863,
with the assistance of the following artists:
MATILDA HERON will recite the Poem.
Mrs. J. M. MOTTE as Minnehaha.
Mr. WM. CASTLE as Hiawatha.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as the Great Spirit.
FULL ORCHESTRA
and Chorus of the New-York Singing Academy.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Mucoy & Herring's, No. 112 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1863.
Second performance of the season and first representation of
LA CHAMOIENESSE.
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by M. E. Scribe.
MON ISMENIE.
Comedie in one act, with songs, by MM. Labiche and Marc Michel.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 10½ P. M.
Office for subscription and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE'S, NO. 623 BROADWAY.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT
IN 12 LESSONS,
WHETHER THE PUPIL HAS THE SLIGHTEST EAR FOR MUSIC OR NOT.
No person can fail to have a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE BANJO IN 12 LESSONS.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON,
Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.
NO. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MILITARY.

COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Rooms No. 287 Broadway.
FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firemen, policemen, militiamen and indigents, claiming relief under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, Aug. 31, 1863, that the business of this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October instant, and no relief will be granted after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee.

CORNELIUS CORSON, GEORGE [illegible], Clerks.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for stillness of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

No Man should Waste Life in Trying Experiments to find a vocation, when in half an hour a phrenologist will tell him what he can do best. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are in ignorance of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. Demorest's Imperial Dress Elevator—easily adjusted, entirely out of sight, on the inside of the dress, raises the dress in graceful festoons uniformly all around and lets it down at will. Price 50 cents. Worth many times its cost in the preservation of the dress. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

[Advertisement.]

The Winter number of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, the most brilliant, useful, interesting and valuable number ever issued. Ready Saturday, Nov. 7.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's New Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Andrews—Congdon.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. Thomas Nichols, Mr. John H. Andrews, of New-York City, and Miss Cornelia R. Congdon, of Chester.

Adams—Townsend.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, [illegible] Adams, [illegible], and Miss Flora, second daughter of Mr. W. A. Townsend, of Brooklyn.

Graham—Archer.—In Irving, near Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. [illegible] Todd, Mr. John [illegible] Graham, of Sandusky City, Ohio, and Miss Mary A., daughter of Andrew D. Archer, Esq. No cards.

Sandusky City papers please copy.

[illegible]—Carpenter.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, [illegible] and Anna C., daughter of [illegible] Carpenter, Esq., all of New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

Hawkins—Ryerson.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dr. Price, [illegible] Hawkins and Emma L. Ryerson, daughter of John R. Ryerson, Esq., all of this City.

[illegible]—Tweedy.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, [illegible] Holland, and [illegible], daughter of the late James [illegible], Esq., of Brooklyn.

Stone—Carman.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Buddington, Joseph [illegible] Stone and Emma A., youngest daughter of [illegible] Carman, all of Brooklyn.

[illegible]—[illegible].—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], daughter of Francis [illegible], Esq.

Van Ingen—Ganner.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. [illegible] Smith, Henry Van Ingen and Mary Ganner, all of that City.

DIED.

Crane.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, Sarah Ella, [illegible] daughter of Jacob [illegible] and Hannah Crane, aged [illegible] years, 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Charlton-st., on Thursday, Oct. 29, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

Hayes.—On Monday, Oct. 26, at his residence, Sing Sing, [illegible] Hayes, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, [illegible].

[illegible].—At Chapel Hill, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, Victor Emanuel Grossmann, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, from the residence of Mr. Charles Heine, Hague-st., West Hoboken, [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible].—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 26, of scarlet fever, [illegible], daughter of Capt. James J. [illegible], aged [illegible] years and [illegible] days.

[illegible].—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on [illegible], [illegible], widow of [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on [illegible], [illegible] o'clock. Friends from the City will please take the 8 o'clock train on Harlem Road from [illegible].

[illegible].—In Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at First Congregational Church, in Greenwich, [illegible], Oct. 30, at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at [illegible].

[illegible].—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, Frances, [illegible] C. Ophelia Hedshaw, [illegible].

[illegible] will take place on Friday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock, from [illegible], between De Kalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

[illegible].—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at his residence, [illegible], N. J., Mr. Abraham J. Roos, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

[illegible].—In [illegible], on Wednesday, Oct. 28, James Lambert, proprietor of the Sun Hotel, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of her brother, David Moore, Esq., Sarah Jane [illegible].

[illegible].—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of her father, George [illegible], No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts.

[illegible] papers please copy.

[illegible].—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age. [illegible] of the Eleventh [illegible].

[illegible] Department and friends are [illegible] to attend [illegible].

[illegible] (Livingston County) papers please copy.

[illegible].—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, Elizabeth Winthrop, widow of the late Francis B. Winthrop.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Windsor.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, Charlotte E., wife of [illegible], daughter of Alfred Windsor, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. [illegible], on Friday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 31	Sun sets	5 03 | Moon rises 7 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	8 07	Gov. Island	8 56 | Hell Gate 11 8

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Marina Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Globe, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Ships [illegible], [illegible], Genoa, Chas. Luling & Co.; [illegible]; Majestic, (Br.,) Coulter, Liverpool, [illegible].

Barks [illegible], Lennocksh, Barbados, [illegible]; [illegible] Newton, [illegible].

[illegible], Thompson, Henry, Wilson, Valencia, [illegible].

Brigs [illegible], Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; [illegible], Havana, [illegible]; [illegible], Clarke, Tucker & Lightbourn; [illegible], St. John, [illegible]; [illegible] Cox, St. John, N. B., [illegible].

Schooners [illegible], Boston; Bay State, Yeaton, Portland; [illegible], Boston; [illegible]; [illegible], Fortress Monroe, [illegible]; [illegible], Washington; [illegible], Port Royal, [illegible] & Co.; [illegible], Alexandria; S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, Alexandria.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Atlantic, Shure, Hilton Head, Oct. 22, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had heavy N. N. E. gales, with heavy head sea throughout the passage.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana, 21st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Karnak, Cushing, Hilton Head via Stono, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had heavy gales from N. E.

WIND—Sunset, N.

NEW SARATOGA SPRING.

The water from this spring is superior to any mineral water now in the market, for the reason that it contains more minerals and is a better cathartic, taking one-third less to produce the same effect. It contains about 100 cubic inches more of carbonic acid gas in one gallon than any other water bottled at Saratoga; consequently more pungent and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tonic. Sold by druggists generally. For analysis see card at the drug stores. The corks of all genuine "Saratoga Water" are branded thus:

SARATOGA SPRING

[illegible] SARATOGA SPRING COMPANY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or at No. [illegible] Barclay-st., New-York. SARATOGA SPRING COMPANY.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear; Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M.

☞ See Advertisement of Catarrh on Fifth Page.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ., PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those who in time past may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me,

Yours, very sincerely, F. L. CAGWIN.

Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1863.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

Fonda, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who has been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Masterson, No. 2 Warren-st.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, those desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McAFFRIE, No. 461 Broadway.

F. McTERNEY.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1863.

New-York, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER,

Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

New-York, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

No. 12 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir*: It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

"To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

No. 45 Fifth-st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 73 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York, who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 31th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, EMBRACING THE NINTH, ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

The undersigned would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of prompt and efficient individual effort to secure the return from this District to the State Senate of a thoroughly loyal and unexceptionable representative.

In WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., the nominee of the Union Convention of this District, we have a candidate whose character and qualifications are unquestionable, and upon whose official course we can rely with full confidence that it will be all that loyal citizens would wish, and such as the necessities of our country may demand.

We have known Mr. LAIMBEER for years, and would earnestly commend him to the favor of the electors of this Senatorial District, without regard to party, as a gentleman of high character, fine abilities, and experienced in public life.

We know him to be earnestly loyal, and eminently worthy and capable, and that if elected he will stand firmly by the National Government, sustain the honor of our State, and watchfully guard the interests of the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE,	HIRAM BARNEY,
PETER COOPER,	ROBERT BLISS,
DR. [illegible] CARNLY,	JAMES C. CARTER,
JAMES HARPER,	D. L. SUYDAM,
JAMES ALCOCK,	D. HENNESSY,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JNO. D. LAMSON,	HOMER MORGAN,
CHAS. LIVINGSTON,	SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	G. ALBINOLA,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD KERNEYS,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	J. LOTHROP,
JAMES KELLY,	RYAN K. STEVENS, Jr.,
JONATHAN STURGES,	J. GREEN PEARSON,
FRANK E. HOWE,	ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
J. S. BENNETT,	JAMES W. BOOTH,
NATH. HAYDEN,	GEORGE STARR,
PARKER HANDY,	A. A. DENMAN,
OTIS D. SWAN,	E. D. SMITH,

ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION FOR SENATOR OF SIXTH DISTRICT, WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

A. A. VALENTINE,
A. HAWLEY HEATH,
CHAS. H. SMITH,
NATHANIEL SMITH,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
ADAM W. SPIES,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY,
JAMES KELLY,
DENNIS HENNESSEY,
A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.

Chas. H. Smith, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1863.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Geo. [illegible]

COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT.

UNION STATE NOMAINTIONS:

For Secretary of State, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
For Comptroller, LUCIUS ROBINSON.
For Attorney-General, JOHN COCHRANE.
For State Treasurer, GEORGE W. SCHUYLER.
For State Engineer, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
For Canal Commissioner, BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.
For Inspector of State Prisons, JAMES K. BATES.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals, HENRY R. SELDEN.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. No. 13 Trinity Buildings.

UNION NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY: XVIIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. XXIST WARD. JOHN M. REED.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Association of the XXIst Ward, on Wednesday evening, [illegible]

JOHN M. REED was unanimously nominated with hearty cheers, and measures immediately taken to secure his election [illegible]. Mr. Reed appearing was enthusiastically received.

[illegible] member of the Assembly seven years ago, Mr. Reed [illegible] character and [illegible] of both factions with the earliest action of Union men.

GRAND RATIFICATION UNION MEETING. TWELFTH WARD.

A Grand Rally of Union men will be made on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at Washington Hall, [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., [illegible] the State and County nominations made by the Union [illegible].

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Hon. [illegible] WALLEN,

and others, are expected to address the meeting.

All Union men are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR SENATOR,

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

NINTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS,

WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting to ratify the Union nominations will be held at the [illegible], on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] and Chas. E. Whitehead, Esq., have been invited to address the meeting.

THOS. B. ASTEN, President.

Robert P. Dunean, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION RATIFICATION MEETING, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock, BLEECKER BUILDING.

Gen. John Cochrane,
Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
Hon. Charles S. Spencer,
Hon. Erastus C. Benedict,
William Laimbeer, Jr.,
will address the meeting.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Superior Court,

JAMES W. WHITE.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S UNION.

Nomination for Member of Assembly, Eleventh District—Twentieth Ward, JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

DEMOCRATIC REGULAR NOMINATION.

FOR RECORDER, THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the TWENTY-FIRST WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION, Chas. Gould, Esq., President, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Finance for the two ensuing elections: SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, Esq., Chairman, JOHN H. WHITE, JAMES OWENS, JAMES DENNIS, D. D. T. MARSHALL and JAMES M. ODELL. The citizens of the Ward desirous of aiding the election of the Union candidates are requested to make their donations to either of the above-named gentlemen, or to their regularly-authorized collector, who will have their written signatures to his authorization.

S. J. JOSEPH, Chairman.

D. D. T. Marshall, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETING.—The citizens of the Ninth, Eleventh and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn in favor of the Union State Ticket, and in favor of the reelection of Hon. THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT to the Assembly, are invited to meet in the church, No. 274 Cumberland-st., between Lafayette and De Kalb Avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others will address the meeting.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled. Quotations by telegraph furnished to parties desiring them.

ROSE, HEMPSTEAD & CO., No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,

IS NOT A
BAR-ROOM DRINK,
OR A
SUBSTITUTE FOR RUM,
OR AN
INTOXICATING BEVERAGE,
BUT A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT,
A PURE TONIC,
FREE FROM ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT OR INJURIOUS DRUGS,
AND WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
and JAUNDICE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, [illegible] Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU
A GOOD APPETITE,
STRONG NERVES,
HEALTHY NERVES,
STEADY NERVES,
BRISK FEELINGS,
ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
HEALTHY FEELINGS,
A GOOD CONSTITUTION,
A STRONG CONSTITUTION,
A HEALTHY CONSTITUTION,
A SOUND CONSTITUTION.
WILL MAKE THE
WEAK.......................STRONG,
WILL MAKE THE
DELICATE.......................HEARTY,
WILL MAKE THE
THIN.......................STOUT,
WILL MAKE THE
DEPRESSED.......................LIVELY,
WILL MAKE THE
SALLOW COMPLEXION.......................CLEAR,
WILL MAKE THE
DULL EYE.......................CLEAR AND BRIGHT.
Will prove a blessing in
EVERY FAMILY.
Can be used with perfect safety by
MALE OR FEMALE, OLD OR YOUNG.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed, &c.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. BEWARE OF THEM.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY, and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Those suffering from MARASMUS, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in such cases will have most surprising effect.

DEBILITY.

Resulting from fevers of any kind—these Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

FEVER AND AGUE.

The chills will not return if these Bitters are used. No person in a Fever and Ague District should be without them.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why [illegible]

[illegible] Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, [illegible]

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1862.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. [illegible]

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large size $1 per bottle, or half dozen.......$5

Medium size 75c. per bottle, or half dozen.......$4

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

[illegible]

In 1858, we first introduced to the public the celebrated preparation known as CONSTITUTION WATER, [illegible]

A table-spoonful of Constitution Water, added to a pint of [illegible]

[illegible] a plain statement of facts. [illegible] consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.

Second—Because I do not wish my article classified as a nostrum or patent medicine, [illegible]

[illegible] advertise. This I am compelled to do to bring [illegible] parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries.

[illegible] remarked, I, in common with the manufacturers of [illegible]

[illegible] course in many particulars has been quite different [illegible] certificate of a cure of over twenty years standing.

Wethersfield, Conn., March 2, 1863.

Dr. W. H. Gregg—[illegible]

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—[illegible]

Yours, truly, J. V. L. De WITT.

This gentleman offers the following references attesting the facts:

Hon. [illegible] PACKER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. [illegible]
Hon. [illegible], Attorney-General, Harrisburgh, Penn.
Hon. [illegible], General Washington.
Hon. [illegible], Penn.
Hon. [illegible], Ex-Governor California.
Hon. [illegible], Elmira, N. Y.
Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, and thousands of others.

Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, [illegible] were males; 380 were females; 227 children [illegible]

[illegible] No family should be without it.

[illegible] were treated for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, [illegible] Pimples on the Face, and all Scaley [illegible].

[illegible] were treated for diseases of the blood arising from [illegible]

[illegible] nothing of it. Such [illegible] that good health [illegible].

To the suffering I would say, in conclusion, that I have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. [illegible] been compelled to sell for cash.

Consequently I have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The worth of my preparations has, however, finally pushed them into favor, but you still need to exercise care to obtain my true preparation.

CONSTITUTION WATER

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS,
OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING;
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER;
STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRH

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES

—OF THE—

EYE, EAR,

—AND—

THROAT,

CURED BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,

816 BROADWAY.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS. No. 505 Broadway.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.

No. 493 BROADWAY.

Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE for two children, the youngest 18 months old. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1863. }
One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

In the absence of the President at roll-call,

Councilman Keenan moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of Marshall & Perry, proprietors of the Broadway, Eighth and Ninth-street line of stages, to be allowed to change the terminus of their line of stages from Forty-sixth-street and Broadway to Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

In connection therewith, Councilman Joyce presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Marshall & Perry, proprietors of the Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Ninth-street and Broadway line of stages, to change the upper terminus of their stage route from Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue to Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, whenever the said proprietors shall deem it desirable to make the change.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Murray—

Bill of Edward Linnan, amounting to five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and five cents, for work done on Novelty Engine Company Number Nineteen, number eighty-two Greene-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Inspectors of Incumbrances on Streets, in the City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, being the same amount as those employed on similar work in the Street Department—the above increase to date from the passage of this resolution; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same increase and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth street, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of the Chamber be given to Justice Moncrief, of the Superior Court, for the purpose of holding the special term for the trial of causes without jury during the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, provided the use thereof shall not interfere with the meetings of this Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Russell, Fitzgerald—3.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, concurring to rebuild house of Engine Company Number Forty-three.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to purchase a location for Hudson Hose Company.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Sixty-eighth street, from Broadway to the Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of preamble of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, in payment of the assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the papers were laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Nelson Spratt as Commissioner of deeds, with resolution that Francis Brusle, Senior, be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Nelson Spratt, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resignation of George G. O'Reilly as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Patrick Nolan be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of George G. O'Reilly, resigned.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that permission be and the same is hereby granted to W. A. Bradbrook to erect a hay scale in front of his premises in Carmansville, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Preamble, reciting the decease of Brigadier-General James E. Mallon, killed at the action of Bristoe Station, Virginia, on Wednesday, October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, with resolutions, first that the Common Council of the City of New-York do deeply and sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased soldier, and we hereby tender them our heartfelt condolence in their affliction; and second, that in order to perpetuate their appreciation of his invaluable services, as well as to commemorate the valor, the gallantry, the devotion to his country, and the perseverance and energy displayed by him in battling for the integrity of the nation, the foregoing preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed, appropriately framed, and presented, on behalf of the Corporation of this City, to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for his approval.

Resolution, That the pay of the laborers employed as street pavers and laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to the sum of two dollars per diem, the same to take effect immediately on the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Macarthur for the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars, to be applied in payment of an assessment on his property, corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, for the work of regulating and grading the said avenue, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Third-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River, opened, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to lease for a term of five years the house known as number one hundred and eighteen Liberty-street, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Four, the rent not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that a cross-walk be laid in Nassau-street, from the westerly side thereof, opposite number thirty-five, to the ladies' entrance to the Post-office, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to pay William Hitchman for services rendered as Reader to the Board of Aldermen from October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to lease premises at number eighteen Liberty-street for use of Hook and Ladder Company number Four.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots on Second-avenue, east side, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, Third and Lexington avenues, be filled in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, also in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill the Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid of Joseph H. Johnson, for painting stand of colors for the Second and Thirty-seventh regiments New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to take from the table report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McCall for the sum of two hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-six cents, to be applied by said John McCall in payment of an assessment upon his property, block number two hundred and thirty-five, Ward numbers forty-one, forty and thirty-nine, map numbers thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two on map, for sewer in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Keenan moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up general order number seven hundred and fifty-five.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brice moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up general order number seven hundred and fifty-seven, being a preamble reciting that the house of Engine Company number Forty-six is undergoing alterations and additions; that it is necessary the Company should be kept in service; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-six, while the alterations and additions are making to their permanent location.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution that permission be given to Swift & Shaffer to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number six Second-avenue and one hundred and twenty-eight East Houston-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that authority be given to the congregation of Saint Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street, between First and Second avenues, to extend the buttresses of their church, now building, four feet beyond the line of the street, such authority to be continued during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble with resolution to amend sections eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of chapter one, article two, and sections seventeen and twenty-one, of article three, of chapter one, of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street, also on the east side of Greenwich-avenue, between Seventh-avenue and West Twelfth-street, be flagged the full width, and the curb and gutter-stones set where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Healey, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that all the sunken and low lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets and the Fourth and Lexington avenues be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was agreed to by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford—2.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventieth street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of photographing materials, and the straining of [illegible], ether, gun-cotton, &c., be discontinued and abated immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lot on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fourth street to be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Avenue A, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sunken lot number two hundred and fifteen West Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Ninth-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement, from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-third-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property-owners, one-third by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jones moved to amend by striking from the resolution the words "one-third by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company," and the word "one third" after the words "Twenty-third-street," the word "one-half" to be substituted in lieu of the latter.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Sandford, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Healy, The President, Webster, Houghtalin—4.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Bowery and Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, with a lateral branch in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to connect with the same, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Petition, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Haviland—3.

Report of Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifth-avenue, commencing at the corner of Eighty-ninth-street and terminating at Seventy-ninth-street, and to connect with the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Haviland—3.

Petition and resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventh-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Haviland—3.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth-street, from the sewer in Second-avenue to near First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Riley—2.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. and M. Schaeffer, for the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-one cents, to be applied by the said F. and M. Schaeffer in payment of assessments on lots map numbers one, two and a half, two, eight inclusive, Ward numbers one, two and a half, two and a half, three and a half, five and six, block number two hundred and forty-nine on map, for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, The President, Webster—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen with resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert and James Cunningham, contractors, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, the same being intended as a remission of the penalty charged against them for overtime in their contract for sewer in Third-avenue from Seventy-third to Sixty-ninth streets, with lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, and charge the same to City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, be filled in under the direction of the City Inspector, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the sunken lot number sixty-two Roosevelt-street be filled and fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the east side of Eleventh avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty sixth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution that the sunken lots in Forty-sixth-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet east of the Eleventh-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to the North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of adopting a resolution that the salary of the Register of Records be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President and Councilman Brady—2.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the cellar of the house of Clinton Engine Company Number Forty-one fitted up, and a drain constructed from the sink to the main sewer.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Petition, with resolution, that the sidewalk in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged forthwith and curb and gutter stones set and reset, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of B. F. Brady, for the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting, framing, &c., resolutions, as per bill hereto annexed, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Diepl and Wiedmann for the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars for furnishing banquet (as per contract with the Committee on National Affairs) to the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, the President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee of Conference, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late George W. Badger, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the carriage of Hose Company number Forty-nine be rebuilt, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, donating the Low Dutch Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment on their property used for burial purposes, but which failed to receive the votes necessary in the opinion of the Comptroller, to warrant him in paying said donation, with the resolution that the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars and one cent be donated to the Low Dutch Church to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for burial purposes, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas E. Smith, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Bryce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Thirty-eighth-street between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, from the present termination of the sewer to a point near the Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

And the same was sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that two receiving basins and culverts be built in Twenty-third-street, four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues, commencing at the old sewer, and connecting with the sewer in said street, terminating at Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the bell placed on the roof of the house occupied by Friendship Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve, the cost of the bell and apparatus not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

In Board of Councilmen, October fourteen, pending the consideration of the same, the Board adjourned.

Councilman Hayes moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Russell—6.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Hayes moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Russell—6.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Hayes moved that the resolution be referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Russell, Joyce—8.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald—14.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved the previous question.

Councilman Hayes moved that the motion for the previous question be laid upon the table.

The President pro tem. ruled that the motion of Councilman Hayes was out of order.

Councilman Hayes appealed from that decision of the chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "That the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Board."

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, The President—4.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. then put the question: "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Russell, Fitzgerald—7.

The President pro tem. then stated the main question to be on reception of the resolution.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President—5.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Councilman Hayes moved that that motion be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Russell, Joyce—7.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald—15.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion to reconsider.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently Councilman Hayes moved to take up said resolution for consideration.

Which was lost.

The President here assumed the Chair.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that resolutions heretofore passed by the Common Council, complimentary to H. W. Genet and J. T. Henry, Esquires, Ex-Presidents of Board of Aldermen, were ordered to be engrossed and framed, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars each, which the Comptroller refuses to pay because the same did not receive a three-fourth vote of the Common Council, with resolution that the resolutions passed complimentary to H. W. Genet, Esquire, and J. T. Henry, Esquire, be engrossed and framed, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars each, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for altering the house now occupied by Hose Company number Two and Engine Company number Thirteen, so that the same be occupied exclusively by Hose Company number Two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22

Report of Committee on Railroads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution relative to the tearing up of the streets for railroad purposes.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Houston-street, between Lewis-street and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property owners to pay half of the expense, and the City the remainder.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of The Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, the President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixth-avenue, on both sides of the railroad track, from Forty-second-street to Forty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, half the expense to be borne by the property owners and the remaining half by the City.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Sandford—3.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to prepare and deliver a quit-claim deed, releasing the interest of the Corporation of the City of New-York, in the provisions referred to in the petition hereto annexed, to the Church of Saint James.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President, Murray—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to and across Ninth-avenue, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, McVay, Houghtalin, Haviland, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lot number five hundred and sixty-five Third-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution that Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to and across Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution that a ferry be established from the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, to the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Forty-first street, one hundred and fifty feet west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, the President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John G. Otto for the sum of ninety-seven dollars, the same being in full for furnishing drum and bugle corps to the Fifth Regiment, New-York National Guard, upon the occasion of the funeral of the late Major-General Philip Kearny, September seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the grade of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be altered so as to conform with the red lines and figures in the annexed profile drawn by Daniel Holmes, July nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the plot of ground known as Duane Park be designated as a location for the Steam Fire Engine Company number Fifty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

An ordinance of Board of Aldermen to amend section thirty-four, article two, chapter two, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to appoint a doorkeeper to the Board of Aldermen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Russell—2.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Healy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-ninth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Corlears-street, from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue to the centre line of the block north and south of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Monroe-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Corlears-street, and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-house, October 23, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 20, 1863.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.

THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

GROCERIES.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

In consequence of the advance in Gold and high rates of Exchange, and unusual risk of importing of our OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, we are compelled to advance the price, on and after this date, 5 Cents per pound.

Usual discount to the Trade.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, October 12, 1863.

MILLINERY.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF WINTER Millinery will take place at SIMMONS' Emporium of Fashion, on THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 29, when will be exhibited a large assortment of Paris velvet bonnets of every shade and color. Also a large assortment of domestic manufacture. Likewise, a large stock of felt and beaver bonnets and hats; also, mourning bonnets, opera bonnets, bridal bonnets, evening bonnets, in great variety, at MRS. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

BONNETS—VELVET BONNETS—AT L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 581 Broadway. Dress bonnets, theatre bonnets, jocky hats—new styles—retailed at wholesale prices. Mourning bonnets; old hats repaired; ribbons.

THE TURF.

TROTTING—GRAND OPENING.

The Essex County Driving Park Association hold their first annual Fair at Orange, N. J., (12 miles from New-York,) on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29. Orange is celebrated for its beautiful scenery, and the drive one of the finest out of the City. A special premium of $350 is offered for the best trotting horse. For full list of premiums see *Herald* and *Wilkes' Spirit*. Passengers take Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., or by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., to Newark, and horse-cars to Orange hourly.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their prevent pes are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, sole abuse, the effects of climate, or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent, PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original discoverer. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now extracting teeth positively without pain by the use of the nitrous oxide gas, commonly called laughing gas. They are also prepared to furnish to dentists the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, and to give full instructions for administering the same. N. B.—No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—McFARLAN & Co.'s Patent medium size, as good as new, except painting. Size 31 by 24 inches; height, 38 inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $60. Inquire No. 138 East Broadway, in the basement.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 201 Broadway, for 3 days.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.; Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 4 YEARS and 5 months old, large size, for sale. Call at No. 363 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 2d of November next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Great Coats, infantry.
Uniform Jackets, cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, artillery.
Trowsers, sky blue, infantry.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Canton Flannel Drawers.
Stockings.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Felling Axes.
Pickaxes.
Hatchets.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, infantry.
Brass Letters from "A" to "M."
Drums, infantry.
Forage Caps.
India-rubber Ponchos.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders making proposals to deliver articles made from materials other than standard will submit samples with their bid. The proposals should state the number to be furnished, and the shortest time in which deliveries can be made.

A proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract must accompany all proposals.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing, (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep'y Qr. Mr. Gen. U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 2d of November next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City—

Cavalry boots, sewed,
Cavalry boots, pegged,
Ordnance Sergeants' chevrons,
Hospital Stewards' chevrons,
Sergeant-Majors' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry,
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry,
First Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry,
Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry,
Corporals' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing boots or chevrons," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1863.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned, until Monday noon, Nov. 2, 1863, for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz.:

Boots;
Corset Jeans, (Bleached;)
Brown Sheeting;
Linen Linings, (Gray or Brown;)
Brown Holland;
Worsted Lace, ⅜ in., Blue, Scarlet and Yellow;
Machine Thread, (Linen on Spools,) Nos. 40, 50, 60 and 70;
White Cotton Twine;
Manila Rope, ¾ in., for Tents;
Spices.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot in this city, on or before the 30th day of November, 1863, in good, new packages, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

The goods will be inspected as heretofore.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Nov. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 48.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 21.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 37.

For building new tender for Engine Company No. 52.

For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.

For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 25.

New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.

Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No 30.

For building a new hose-carriage for use of Hose Company No 55.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, CLINTON PRISON, Sept. 15, 1863.

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Inspectors, passed Sept. 10, 1863, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the labor and service of two hundred Convicts, to be employed in the manufacture of Iron in all or any of its various branches, for the term of two, three or five years, to commence on the 1st day of March, 1864.

With such labor and services will be furnished a Forge building, 132 feet by 64 feet; six Forge fires; five Steam Boilers; two Steam Engines, with powers sufficient to run eight Forge fires; two Boiler Rooms, attached to the Forge, each 35 feet by 26 feet; Engine Room, 51 feet by 56 feet; Rolling Mill attached to Forge, 71 feet by 30 feet; Boiler Room, number one, new, 23 feet by 50 feet; Foundry, 70 feet by 34 feet. In Foundry a Steam Power, Cupola Furnace, Tools, &c.; six Coal Kilns, 43 feet by 16 feet; Rolling Mill, 100 feet by 73 feet, with 3 Boilers and double Engine, 30 horse-power; Nail Factory, No. 1, 70 feet by 30 feet, No. 2, 42 feet by 33 feet; Blacksmith Shop, under Nail Factory, No. 1, 36 feet by 24 feet; Machine Shop, 108 feet long by 40 feet, with smith's tools and machinery attached belonging to State; Boiler Room attached to Machine Shop, 51 feet by 18 feet; Separator Building, 150 feet long by 60 feet wide, with steam power and machinery attached for running 18 Stampers and 8 Sives; Wood Shed, 171 feet long by 33 feet wide; Ore House attached to Separator, 63 feet long by 32 feet wide; Yard-room sufficient for piling 5,000 cords Wood; 2 Coal Houses for the accommodation of Forge, one 40 feet by 120 feet, and the other 40 feet by 100 feet; Office near the Forge, 26 feet by 18 feet; Horse Barn, 40 feet by 30 feet; Saw Mill, 40 feet by 30 feet, and basement of same dimensions, used as a Stave Factory; Dry House, 23 feet square.

The State will furnish what water it has at its disposal, over and above what is wanted for Prison use. About 150 convicts, who have heretofore worked in the manufactory of Iron and Nails, will be placed upon this contract.

A copy of the contracts to be entered into for such labor and service, with the date, price per day, and names of contractors and of their sureties in blank, will be deposited in this office with the Clerk of this Prison, from and after the 25th day of September inst., for the inspection of all persons desirous of proposing therefor.

Proposals for such labor and service must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be marked, "Proposals for Labor of Convicts on Iron Contract." They must be substantially in the form of the printed blanks, which will be furnished by the Clerk of this Prison to any person applying for the same. They must be accompanied by the written consent of the persons to become sureties in said contract, and they must have annexed a justification of the sureties in the sum of not less than five thousand dollars, as provided by section 12, chapter 399, of the Laws of 1860.

The proposals for such labor and service will be opened at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, on the tenth day of November next. No proposal will be entertained which offers more than one price per day, and the right is reserved to the inspectors, with the assent of the undersigned, to reject all or any of the proposals made, if they shall deem it for the interest of the State so to do.

JOHN PARKHURST, Agent and Warden.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, for BANDING and BUSHING the 42-pounder guns, at the forts and arsenals of the United States in the Atlantic States, amounting in number to 200 more or less.

The guns will be delivered at and removed from the establishment where the work is to be done at the cost of the United States.

Proposals for those on the Pacific coast—about 80 in number—will be received until the 10th of December next; and in the case of these, the guns will be delivered at San Francisco or its vicinity.

The guns are to be turned down to a true cylinder for the length of twenty-seven inches from the rear of the base ring, prepared to take a band of the best wrought-iron, the interior diameter of which will be twenty inches, and its thickness three inches.

The vent is to be bushed with a new bush of pure ingot copper, one inch in diameter and about nine and a half inches long, and bored with a vent of two-tenths of an inch.

Drawings of the gun in its original form, and with the band put on, can be seen at this office, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., at the Watervliet Arsenal, and at the New-York Agency, No. 46 Worth-street, City of New-York; at the Arsenal at Bridesburgh, Penn., and at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.; at the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., and Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

The work is to be done to the entire satisfaction of the officer who will be appointed to superintend it, and payment will be made in full for each gun upon his certificate of inspection and receipt.

Proposals will state the price per gun for the whole operation; describe in detail the manner in which it is proposed to put on the band; the number they will band per month, and the time which will be required to do the whole work. The method and the time required for doing the work, as well as the price, will be important elements in considering the bids and awarding the contract.

No bids will be considered from any parties but such as are actually engaged in the manufacture of iron and heavy machinery, and who are, in the opinion of this Department, fully prepared to execute the work. In the case of parties not known to this Department, evidence to the foregoing effect must accompany the proposal.

Bond, with satisfactory sureties, to the amount of fifty per cent. of the bid, will be required for the fulfillment of the contract; and the Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Banding 42-Pounders," and will be addressed to Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 30,) for the construction of timber rafts or floats for harbor defence, including the materials therefor, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 26th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 26th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 13, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 3d day of November next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct 16, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Nov. 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 20, 1863.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., until day of payment.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 49 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order by Messrs. Marcotte & Bembe, and Kimble, &c., consisting in part of very rich ebony and gilt drawing-room suite, in crimson silk reps; elegant ebony and gilt cabinet, marble-top centre, side and tripod tables; elegant ebony and gilt secretary, lined with satinwood; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors; rich ebony and gilt console table, marble top; elegant crimson silk reps and lace curtains; richly carved walnut and oak library and dining-room suites, in fancy and green reps; solid walnut library bookcases; fine carved library table, solid oak-pillar extension-table, sideboard, fancy and green reps curtains, fine rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir-à-glace, couches and easy chairs, work-tables, enameled bed-room suite, patent spring bed, curled hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c.; elegant Moorish chandeliers, magnificent bronze thirty-light chandelier, supported by figures; also, bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets, &c.; elegant Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; china and glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Tuesday, 27th inst., which, with catalogue, may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHANDELIERS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., (the residence of Peter Chrystal, Esq.,) the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, (the most of which was made to order by Roux & Schwerin,) consisting, in part, of very elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, satin and fancy reps, very richly carved rosewood etageres, marble-top, with mirrors, superior rosewood square grand piano-forte, full 7½ octave, double round corners, Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, makers; fine French plate mirrors, richly carved rosewood centre-tables, rich lace curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c.; fine carved oak buffet, marble-top; extension-table, dining chairs, invalid lounge, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, with brackets to match; rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 55 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to a family declining housekeeping, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oval and pier mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson plush; rosewood pianoforte, made by Stoddard; rosewood secretary centre-tables, Voltaire and other chairs, suite in haircloth, pictures, etageres, clock, china and glassware, bedrooms in black walnut and mahogany, wardrobes, bedsteads, couch in covered reps, dressing bureaus, mattresses, feather-beds, oil cloths, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Wall-st.

ON THE 22D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st., in this City, all and singular, the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late James R. Ryan, deceased, and used in carrying on the bookbinding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

The above sale is postponed until the 29th inst., at same hour.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

About 180 lots of ground, comprising a plot of about 25 acres, known as the "Ditmar Tract," lying between Hudson and Brooklyn-avenues, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone-streets. The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of *venditione exponas*, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, on board Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, schooner *Lady's Delight*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

POLITICAL.

GOV. YATES,
Of Illinois,
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Of Pennsylvania,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TO-NIGHT.
Seats reserved for Ladies.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Of Indiana,
EX-GOV. B. G. NOBLE,
Of Wisconsin,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TO-NIGHT.
Seats reserved for Ladies.

HON. LEWIS BARKER,
of Maine,
COL. T. H. GIBBS,
of Tennessee,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
TO-NIGHT.
Seats reserved for Ladies.

HON. JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
of Pennsylvania,
HON. THOS. JONES, JR.,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
TO-NIGHT.
Seats reserved for Ladies.

UNION
STATE AND COUNTY
MASS
RATIFICATION MEETING,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois.
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania,
Ex-Gov. B. G. NOBLE,
Judge JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine,
Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee,
Hon. THOS. JONES, Jr.,

and many other distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.

By order of the Union Central Committee.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Register,
JOHN KEYSER.
For Recorder,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For Supervisor,
HENRY SMITH.
For Surrogate,
ISAAC DAYTON.
For Judge of Supreme Cour
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
For Justices of Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE,
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH.
For Judge of Court of Common Pleas,
HENRY HILTON.
For Judge of Marine Court,
FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

FOR JUDGES
OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT,
SAMUEL B. GARVIN
AND
JOHN H. McCUNN.

UNION NOMINATION.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Comprising portions of VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards.
For member of Assembly,
ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW,
of the VIIIth Ward.

UNION CANDIDATE.

For Member of Assembly—Fifth District of Kings County, (IXth, XIth and XXth Wards of Brooklyn,)
THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT.

UNION NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.

Seventh District, from 4th and Christopher sts. to 14th-st., between Broadway and North River.
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

UNION NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
Bounded by Broadway, Houston, Clinton and Grand sts.
ALFRED B. KETCHAM.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—WILLIAM W. NILES, Esq., of this Ward, having, without effort on his part, and without a dissenting voice, received the nomination of both the Union and Republican Conventions for Member of Assembly, we take pleasure in recommending him to the earnest support of every voter in the Ward, who desires honest legislation. He is a lawyer of extensive practice, a gentleman of strong common sense and great energy, and one whose personal and professional character is without reproach. He is thoroughly loyal, and we believe honest, and if the merchants and business men will follow the example of those in Cincinnati, in the late election, his return to the Assembly is sure.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.

Hon. James R. Whiting.
Peter Naylor, Esq.
Hon. Jas. W. Beekman,
J. N. Phelps, Esq.
Hon. Murray Hoffman.
Hon. George Opdyke.
D. B. Eaton, Esq.
Charles Edwards, Esq.
Philip Reynolds, Esq.
J. N. Balestier, Esq.
J. Van Buren, Esq.
John H. Sherwood, Esq.
Hon. James Owens.
Wm. Cockcroft, Esq.
Geo. D. Phelps, Esq.
Solomon L. Hull, Esq.
Jno. Sedgwick, Esq.
Joseph Struthers, Esq.
Henry Richards, Esq.
S. J. Joseph, Esq.
R. J. Vanderburgh, Esq.
D. Willis James, Esq.
Wm. Haw, Jr., Esq.
M. C. Hull, Esq.
Tugnot, Dally & Co.
Rev. John W. Warner.
Asa S. Lathrop, Esq.
Jno. S. Patterson, Esq.
Peter Coutant, Esq.
John F. Cunningham, Esq.
J. B. Hunt, Esq.
John Livingston, Esq.
E. Delafield Smith, Esq.
Liv. Livingston.
Hon. C. C. Pinckney.
Ephraim H. Hudson, Esq.
F. S. Winston, Esq.
John T. Conover, Esq.
Job L. Black, Esq.
Josiah F. Kendall, Esq.
C. S. Slauson, Esq.
D. D. T. Marshall, Esq.
Rev. Jos. P. Thompson.
Prof. Francis Lieber.
Horace H. Day, Esq.
Chas. Gould, Esq.
Wm. O. H. Waddell, Esq.
Mortimer Brown, Esq.
Chas. G. Tefft, Esq.
Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Hon. Charles P. Kirkland.
Hon. E. D. Morgan.
Stephen B. Strang, Esq.
John H. White, Esq.
Hon. Alex. W. Bradford.
L. R. Marsh, Esq.
J. Milbank, Esq.
Norman White, Esq.
Timothy G. Churchill, Esq.
H. Haxtun, U. S. N.
B. Haxtun, Esq.
Noah T. Pike, Esq.
Albon P. Man, Esq.
B. T. Babbitt, Esq.
Wm. P. Esterbrook, Esq.
Abm. B. Clark, Esq.
E. C. Johnson, Esq.
Wm. C. Barrett, Esq.
J. H. Pinkney, Esq.
L. M. Bates, Esq.
J. F. Harrison, Esq.
D. J. Marrener, Esq.
Dr. W. B. Roberts.
Heroy, Struthers & Co.
Wm. T. Black, Esq.
L. Ranney, M. D.
J. H. Valentine, Esq.
Geo. W. Abbe, Esq.
Thos. B. Asten, Esq.
G. L. Walker, Esq.
Robert P. Duncan, Esq.
B. F. Mudgett, Esq.
Christopher Pullman, Esq.
Hon. Chas. A. Peabody.
William A. Darling, Esq.
B. B. Chappell, Esq.
Alfred M. Coffin, Esq.
John P. Huggins, Esq.
H. H. Bullock, Esq.
Wm. H. Adams, Esq.
Joseph S. Lake, Esq.
Jno. P. Townsend, Esq.
Geo. A. Peters, Esq.
Rev. Abiel Silver.
Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Sylvanus S. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Abram Wakeman.
R. F. Andrews, Esq.
Murphy & Griswold.
John J. Phelps, Esq.
Wm. Henry Arnoux, Esq.
W. H. Dean, Esq.
W. E. Dodge, Esq.
R. D. Lathrop, Esq.
John Stephenson, Esq.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR. Seventh Senatorial District—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards—
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE.

POLITICAL.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE UNION ASSEMBLY CONVENTION of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (XVIIth Ward,) for Member of Assembly—THOMAS STEVENSON.

JOHN H. FORMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT A. DIMMICK, Secretary.

REGULAR (McKEON) DEMOCRATIC nomination:

For Justice of the Superior Court,
Mr. J. C. T. SMIDT, of the Twenty-first Ward,
in conjunction with Judge Bosworth.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

PIANOS. MUSIC.
READ THIS. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE, BUT TRUE.

Our world-renowned PIANOS—the result of all modern improvements—are offered now at extremely low rates. All Pianos warranted for five years, and taken back if not suitable. Our prices are from $250 upward. Dealers and Teachers will find it to their own profit by recommending our Pianos.

MUSIC.—In spite of the high premium on gold and 30 per cent. duties, we concluded to sell all foreign and domestic Music of every description at only 2c. to 3c. per page, (nearly ⅓ of the former prices.)

All orders from the country promptly filled, and mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.

P. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.]
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS AND SCHOOL ORGANS.—The subscriber, agent for the sale of these celebrated instruments, has removed to No. 538 Broadway. Pianofortes and Melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale at wholesale or retail, or for rent. Sheet Music and Music Books at wholesale and retail.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Brodwaya.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express Train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, 5-30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 6 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.
SHREWSBURY.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Oct.	6,	2¼ P.M.	Monday, Oct.	5,	10 A.M.
Thursday, Oct.	8,	2¼ P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct.	7,	11 A.M.
Friday, Oct.	9,	3¼ P.M.	Friday, Oct.	9,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct.	10,	2¼ P.M.	Saturday, Oct.	10,	6¾ A.M.
Monday, Oct.	12,	2¼ P.M.	Monday, Oct.	12,	7¼ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct.	13,	2¼ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct.	13,	7½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct.	14,	3 P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct.	14,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct.	15,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct.	15,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct.	17,	12 M.	Friday, Oct.	16,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct.	20,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct.	19,	10 A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct.	21,	9 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct.	20,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Oct.	22,	10 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct.	21,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct.	23,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct.	22,	2 P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10 A. M. Fare to Yonkers 20c.; fare to West Point and Newburgh, 75c.; to Poughkeepsie, $1; to Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, $1 25; to Albany, $1 50, connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads.

The ARMENIA leaves on alternate days from Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, from NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin..........$90
Intermediate..........40
Steerage..........30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 21.
OLYMPUS, MUIR, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Oct. 31
ETNA..........Saturday..........Nov. 7
EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........Nov. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Oct. 23.
CAROLINA	2,878	Roberts,	Friday, Nov. 6.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Nov. 20.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..........$80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..........35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $3-50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron Steamship
BELLONA,
3,000 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
WILL SAIL
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$80
Second Cabin..........50
Steerage..........30
payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new side-wheel United States steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,

Will sail, as above, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broad

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
"ROANOKE,"
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and splendid steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANCY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 31,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
For NEW-ORLEANS direct.

For freight or passage—having elegant accommodations—apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The superior United States Mail steamship
MELVILLE,
T. S. ELLIS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 11 East River, for Havana direct, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Freight and passage at reduced rates. Apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

TO LET.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO LET—OR A joint occupancy arranged with a first-class party; finest situation on Broadway. Address Box No. 4902, Post-office.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office. 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 858 Broadway, second story, between 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, India Muslins, Pineapple Dress Goods, elegant and new; also, plain white, white and colored Crapes, Coucan and Pongees, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China Vases, Tea Sets, unique Fans from China, and the newest styles from France. American Indian Fans, with birds and fancy bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Europeans; Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trunks and boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive stock without purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Over 200 lots with water-front on the North River; south of 70th-st. This is one of the best opportunities offered to parties seeking investments.

For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE OWNER, ABOUT TO GO abroad for an indefinite period, will sell the residence, with 9 lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, if a fair price be offered. The house is frescoed throughout, has every convenience, basement floor, laid in black walnut and ash, has storeroom, milkroom, laundry, kitchen, &c., on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library in black walnut, dining-room in solid oak, elaborately carved beaufet, mantel and mirror frame; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense,) will be sold with the house if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's room, &c., &c. To a gentleman of taste and fortune this place offers superior inducements. For permission to see the house, &c., apply to A. HEYWOOD, Esq., No. 38 Burling slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—$40,000 WILL PURCHASE A VERY valuable factory property, with first-class dwelling adjoining, in a beautiful location in this City; the whole built by days' work in the most substantial manner; the stories are 10 ft and 9 ft in the clear; the main building is five stories high, 60 feet front by 48 feet deep; the dwelling is four stories high, 21 feet front by 48 feet deep; the rear factory building is two stories high; the engine, 25 horse power, boiler, shafting and belting are nearly new, of the very best make. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address FACTORY, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—The elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. It is a first-class house, 26x65 feet, including extension, and has just been put in fine order throughout. It will be sold for less than we sold the adjoining house for last September. The entire purchase-money can be paid, or a large portion may remain. For permit to view the premises, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STATEN ISLAND OIL AND Candle property, situated on Princess Bay; about two acres of land, with large and spacious buildings thereon; also, wharf 60 feet wide. These premises are well adapted for steel works, iron foundry, India rubber or petroleum oil factory; or, if required, would be very desirable for hospital purposes. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—DESIRABLE building sites and improved property, situated in Hudson County, N. J.; distance about two miles from the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, and accessible by horse cars. For particulars, apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—An elegant extra-size brown-stone front house, near Fifth-avenue Hotel; house is in complete order and is one of the finest residences in the City. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—A VALUABLE productive property, 40 minutes from City Hall, New-York, by steamboat, worth $60,000, will take VACANT LOTS in exchange. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in fine order, No. 9 East 27th-st. House, 18 by 55, lot, 18 by 98.9. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE $5,600—THE THREE-STORY house No. 280 West 43d-st., in good order; $2,100 required in cash. Apply to A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6th-av.

FOUNDRY PROPERTY.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash or lease, for a term of years, in this City or immediate vicinity. Full particulars as to number of lots, buildings, machinery, location, price, &c., desired. Possession about March 1. Address S. H. T., Box 3,241 Post-office.

LOT WANTED—NOT LESS THAN 50x100, ON which to build a factory; must be within a mile of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office, stating price and particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No 6.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET RESIDENCE.—The first-class four-story and high basement house, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. House 25x65; lot 25x103 feet, containing every modern convenience and in excellent order. The house is superbly furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. The furniture in whole or any part can be had at an extremely low figure if desired. Principals only need apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 P. M.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANTIAL three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS. LARGE COUNTRY seats in and near Madison, New-Jersey; over 200 acres of land each; large houses and outbuildings, greenhouses attached; beautifully located on high ground; the most desirable property, perhaps, to be found in the State. Also, a number of farms, from 10 acres up to 200 acres; village houses and gardens; beautiful building sites for gentlemen's country seats. All these are worthy of any one who is desirous of purchasing country property. For further information apply to S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Fourteen acres with elegant house and outbuildings, and abundance of fruit. Price $14,000. Also, one acre, $12,000; two acres, $9,000; five acres, $8,000; seven acres, $16,000; twenty acres, $18,000; two hundred acres, $60,000. Also, a building site of twenty acres, $4,000; also, at Madison, N. J., twenty-five acres with residence, $25,000, and eighty acres, $3,000.

S. EDDY, No 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH FURNITURE if desired, the elegant residence, with 14 lots, overlooking the Hudson; five minutes' walk of Manhattanville; the house is well built and has every modern improvement; stable attached.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A DESIRABLE country seat on the banks of the Hudson, with fine view of the river and Catskill Mountains, a modern and tasty house, with 10 or 11 acres of good land, located one mile from the City of Hudson. Price, $8,000. Address G. FORSHEW, Hudson, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, TEN acres of choice land, barn, granary, outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in New-Jersey, near the station, one hour from the City. Price $3,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARRISON, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, about one mile northeast from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye, containing 65 acres, well divided. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN G. HAVILAND, Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st., or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE JOHN PIRNIE—A very desirable farm and country residence in Westchester County, near three railroad depots, and in a very desirable locality. The house is beautifully situated, 45x45, with large extension, and in perfect order. The farm contains 127¾ acres of fine land; there are two apple orchards, plenty of other fruits, good garden, farm-house, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, L. I.—Peremptory foreclosure sale by the Sheriff of Queens County, Nov. 5, 1863, at 1 o'clock, at Durland's Hotel, Jamaica, 38 acres with buildings; the late residence of Wessel S. Smith, deceased. For full particulars see *Evening Post*, or inquire of JOS. W. GREENE, No. 170 Broadway, or of the Sheriff.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best in the county, 4 miles from Goshen, with good buildings, choice fruit, and boating and fishing on the Wallkill, which bounds one side. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.